THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE: TUESDAY, MAY 28, 1872.

The Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME 25. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, MAY 28, 1872—SIX PAGES. NUMBER 288.

WASHINGTON.

A Resolution to Extend the Session to June 3 Adopted by the House.

Rumors Current that the President Will Call an Extra Session.

The Brazilian Steamship Subsidy Bill Finally Thrown Overboard.

The Ku-Klux Bill---Conflict o Opinion Among Republicans.

Progress Made in the Senate in the Tax and Tariff Bill.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AN EXTRA SESSION, TALKED OF.

WASHINGTON, D C., May 27.—There are multiplying rumors to-day of an extra session next week, or so[n] after, not of the Senate, for consideration of the proposed supplemental treaty with Great Britain, but of Congress, for the transaction of several tribes of Indians who do this authority, receiving, as a consun, sundry guns and horses, who murder and elude pursuit. [illegible] no earthly objection to giv[e] there and his fellow-chieftains [illegible]ng Rod of ammunition, but Se[cretary] a certain in the manner of s[ecretary] Dale

[illegible]pplemental art[icle] continues to be in England. In the House of Com[mons] last night, Mr. Gladstone announced the same [illegible]ments which the Senate the President to adopt had been and were under consideration. her that deponent said not, declination whether the English Government to accept the article which it ded. It would be the fit finale for negotiations, were England to refuse to this Treaty [illegible] her own dictation. dministration can remark, [illegible]th Mr. that it has sold itself very cheap.

ington despatches printed in another announce the accession to the good Messrs. King, of Missouri, and Grif-Pennsylvania. It is added that there six Democratic Congressmen who fuse to support Mr. Greeley should the ore Convention indorse his nomina-Mr. Voorhees, in fact, seems fated to all alone in his Bourbonism by July, constituting himself into the Demo-Party, he can organize himself into a l Convention, and nominate the Hon. Voorhees for President.

reports from the seal fisheries of Newland, given in another column, almost belief; but so circumstantial is the t, that there is nothing left but to it. The loss of human life is placed ween 2,000 and 4,000 souls, a loss far ding that caused by the three most ter-ts of the year—the Chicago fire, ughter at Antioch, and the eruption uvius. In presence of such a catas-words are too weak, and imagination fails to depict the woe which reigns e coasts, peopled only by the widow[s] d fatherless.

Pope has, for the first time since the tion of Rome by Victor Emmanuel, through the city. This proceeding hailed with satisfaction by all by his faithful adherents, from he has so long withheld his presence; Italian Government, who will take an augury that friendly relations may be established between the temporal spiritual monarchs; and by the world eral, which manifested but scanty iby with a prisoner self-immured in inary dungeon, and has always held lame was the proper Capital of free ited Italy.

arances at Washington seem to indi-that it is the intention of the friends of dministration to have Congress called er again next week, ostensibly for transaction of ordinary legislation, but to secure the passage through the of the Ku-Klux act. The Democrats ence their determination to stand out r against the bill, and they are sure to nforced by many independent Republi-who view with displeasure this at-t to make the bayonet do for the South her own ballots cannot be made to do. feeling, both in the House and the coun-rows stronger daily. It may be that iends of the Administration have un-ce that hardening of the heart which d the way for the downfall of Pharoah, that their attempt to force the passage e black act will result as disastrously s to force the passage of the Red Sea.

patriotic American, really desirous of country's good, can object to immigra-

Still, there be immigrants and grants, many of whom leave country for their country's Thus we are informed by the German *ce of Criminal Statistics*, that last year, 50 nals were pardoned out of the Peniten-s, on condition that they should exile lves to the United States. Among were 20 murderers, 8 incendiaries, 8 ns, 9 infanticides, and 2 professional tionists. Greece is following the exam-with the consignment of 9 bandits, among m are some of the men engaged in the ery at Marathon three years ago. se men are not desirable acquisitions to population. Like cures like, and they ht kill off our home cut-throats, still it ld, perhaps, be well for our Administra-to insist on a policy more radically ospothic. Greece is small nation, and e is no fear that she will insist on a sup-mental article. Let us have an *ultimatum*.

Chicago produce markets were rather active yesterday, and prices were gen-easier, owing to the fact of larger re-ts. Mess pork was steady, closing at 0 cash or seller June, and $12.75 seller Lard was in fair request, and 5c per higher, closing at $8.60@8.65 for cash seller June, and $8.75 seller July. Meats quiet and steady at 4 1-4c for shoulders, 6 1-2@6 5-8c for short ribs. Highwines quiet and steady at 88c per gallon. Lake ight had supplied food wing only 8,000 bushels. It unnecessary to quote Receipts of wheat were light, For this beardless in-shame is just now be-t the time has gone by e of practical benefit to ntemplated, which in tire pecuniary loss by over one millions and Eight persons were some 36 others were The list of losses y large Government small public offices, Hospitals, Wilkie, vastations by fire, kes, but the great er occurred in Yedda ndation.

NEW YORK.

Particulars of the Gardner Shooting Affray.

Daily Review of the Stock and Bond Markets.

Washington News Has Little Effect on Prices.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE GARDNER SHOOTING CASE.

NEW YORK, May 27.—The following is the first clear statement of the shooting of Theodore Gardner, a well-known Wall street Broker, by a son of ex-Governor Lowe, of Maryland: On Saturday night, about 11 o'clock, George Anderson, William H. Thomas, Alfred P. Evans, William Gould, William Devine, and E. F. Treadwell were in the back parlor of Emma Cozzens' house, 79 Nellson place, drinking wine. While there two men, one of them drunk, rang the bell and were admitted to the front parlor. The party who were in the back parlor left the house, followed in about a minute by the two men who had entered the house. Anderson and his crowd kept on the east side of Mercer street, and walked toward Waverly place. The two men crossed to the east side of the street. One of the two men coughed, whereupon one of Anderson's crowd crossed over and demanded why he had coughed at him. "I did not cough at you, sir," was the reply. At which the man who had crossed over knocked him down. The rest of the crowd from [illegible]the east side of the street then rushed over, and beat the two strangers badly. Some one in the crowd then fired five shots. Anderson was shot in the right thigh; Devine was shot in the right hip, and one of the two men, who gave his name and address as Theodore Gardner, of Elmood, Westchester County, received three balls, one in the left hip, one in the right hand—carrying away his middle finger,—and a third in the abdomen. At this time Roundsman Day, of the Mercer Street Police Station, arrived, and took charge of Gardner and Devine. Anderson was taken by his friends to Elk son was taken by his friends to Elk son was taken by his friends to Elk Hall, No. [illegible] Waverly place, where he was employed as barkeeper. Sergeant Christie, and Officers Brennan and McGowan went there soon afterward and arrested the whole party. Anderson and Gardner were attended by Drs. Steele and Beach, and sent to Bellevue Hospital, and the others of the party were locked up. Yesterday morning Captain Byrnes took the prisoners to Bellevue hospital for identification by Gardner. Gardner expressed the opinion that Thomas was the man who had shot him. He said that he was not positive, but positively identified him as the man who had struck him on the head with a stick. Captain Byrnes then returned with his prisoners to the Mercer Street [illegible]station. Not feeling satisfied that [illegible]who fired the shots, that Thomas was the person, [illegible] set to work to find the man with Gardner. He found that his name was Paul Howe, and that his father lived at 439 Clermont avenue, Brooklyn. Taither the Captain went, accompanied by Roundsman Day. Asking for Lowe, he was informed by his father that he did not live there, but that he was employed in a banking house in New street, where he could be found at 9 o'clock this morning. The Captain then returned to this city yesterday afternoon. While passing through Washington square he was accosted by a gentleman who asked him if he had arrested Lowe. On replying in the negative, the gentleman said: "I've just been talking with [illegible] man who told me that he has Lowe concealed, but he refused to tell me where. He must be stupid not to tell me now." Going him out to the Captain). "I will," said the Captain. "that you would keep him in custody [illegible] till I could see him in custody [illegible] till I could see him in custody [illegible] till I could see

JOHN M. PALMER.

Opening Speech of the Campaign at Decatur.

Arraignment of Grant's Negligent and Unsatisfactory Administration.

Grant the Soldier, and Greeley the Statesman.

The Power of the Office-Holders—The Lake Front Steal.

Review of Governor Oglesby's Position.

The Relations of the Federal and State Government—Capital and Labor.

Come and Vote for Greeley.

Pursuant to a call signed by Doctor Johns and several other leading Republicans of Decatur, Governor Palmer spoke last Saturday afternoon in the Court House, to a large audience, consisting of farmers and citizens, and of Republicans and Democrats. The meeting was called to order by Judge Greer, who nominated Doctor Johns as presiding officer.

Governor Palmer was then introduced, and spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF GOVERNOR PALMER.

MR. PRESIDENT: I have the pleasure of being personally acquainted with a great many of the citizens of Macon County, and I think of nothing more appropriate than that you (Mr. Chairman) should honor me by introducing me to those whom I do not know. Sixteen years ago, you and I were what were called "Soreheads" then, and we went to the Convention at Philadelphia that nominated John C. Fremont. A friend of mine said to me to-day that as we nominated Fremont we have no right to complain of those who nominate Grant. I said to him, "we only did it once, you propose to do it twice. We are wiser than you." [Laughter.] My first political speech was made thirty years ago. I was then a member of the Democratic party. I was born in the Democratic party. My father had voted for Jefferson, and claimed to have come down in regular succession. When I was a boy I learned to hurrah for Jackson, and I stood with my party, believing, however, that slavery and Democracy were inconsistent with each other. I was an original anti-slavery man. I believed in the doctrines of the Declaration of Independence, and I believe to-day that freedom and equality before the law is a natural as it is now a constitutional right of every man within the limits of this Republic. In 1856 I did what I could to elect Mr. Fremont. In 1860 I exerted myself to assure the election of Mr. Lincoln. In 1864 I was absent from the State in the army, and did not vote. In 1868 I voted for General Grant. It was so with the first political speech that I ever made. I engaged in a discussion with my competitor over the abolition question. He charged me with being an Abolitionist, and I charged him with being an Abolitionist, and we both came to the conclusion, however, that we were only Emancipationists, and got along with it in that way.

During the whole of my political life—mark the expression, fellow-citizens—until to-day, at all the Presidential elections in which I have taken part, I have been called upon to discuss this negro question, as it is termed, in some one of its phases. To-day these questions are settled, and there is no vestige of that old subject of strife in our party politics. We may look back over the past, and we must judge of it according to our own convictions and feelings. We may discuss, as a matter of history, who was to blame for the slavery agitation; and, I suppose, we are all prepared now to say that nobody was to blame; that slavery was so contrary to Republicanism, so much in conflict with our institutions, that it simply burst up, and we were but blind instruments in its discussion and solution.

HATING THE REBELS.

You and I would wonder now, if a man should tell us that slavery was possible in this country again. We would look at him with astonishment, and ask him if he so little understood the American people. It has been a subject of dispute who was to blame for the civil war, and, as a matter of historical discussion, it will always be interesting. But the civil war commenced, and while it endured, was attended with all its bloody and painful circumstances. It is ended. And I repeat again, the country is at peace. For the first time in my whole political history I am enabled to address my fellow-citizens, unaffected and uninfluenced by any consideration growing out of, or relating to, the slavery question. We are all free, all equal before the law, with one solitary exception, to which I will advert in a moment. It remains to be asked and answered then, if all these old questions are settled, what are we disputing about? I have this answer to make to that: In my judgment we are now approaching an era of what is termed good feeling. The passions of the past are almost forgotten. It is true, occasionally some gentleman whose patriotism is still boiling, and at a fervent heat, will fight over the battles of the late war. Occasionally some old soldier will shoulder his crutch, and will insist upon showing how fields were won, and one of your fellow citizens, and one of my friends (Governor Oglesby), in a speech at Springfield, the other day, said that under no circumstances would he part with the right of telling the soldiers how grateful he is to them; nor will he consent to cease telling the rebels how badly he hated them. He said:

Am I to be twitted now by this new party that is rising up, saying abolitionism, rebellion, suppression of the civil war of the country, were catchwords of the party in days gone by, and now no party can allude to them any more, for we must conciliate our Southern brethren? We must bring these rebels back to the Union. The mouth of every old man and every young man must be closed. I am no more to say it was right to crush out the rebellion, to break the rusty manacles from the sore limbs of four millions of poor, weary black men! [Applause.] The grand history of the past is to be interdicted. My mouth is to be closed and yours; and if any man shall say it was a noble thing to put down the war, he is to be laughed to scorn by this new party. I tell you, gentlemen of Baltimore, gentlemen of Cincinnati, I tell you all, too, before God and the broken limbs of the poor soldiers to-day, I will never, while I live, close my mouth (great applause) as long as I shall live (applause) in the presence of repentant or unrepentant rebels. I claim the right, in the presence of any private soldier, to say: "Thank you, for putting that accursed rebellion down and saving your country."

ITS FOLLY.

I have no objection in the world to my friend's exulting over the overthrow of the rebellion. I have no objection, if he regards it as being the part of a statesman, to my friend's jeering and deriding the rebels. If my friend shall derive any satisfaction from it, I have no disposition to deprive him of it. But I propose to leave that to those who love it. It is not the work of a statesman, nor of a great people to continue a party organization simply to jeer and deride, or simply to shout hallelujah. A few days ago at New York another distinguished gentleman [Senator Morton] said "this is the old battle between the boys in blue and the boys in gray." It is not remarkable, gentlemen, that only those who are candidates feel this intense glow, either of love or of hatred! Men who will for three or four years live in your communities as peaceable and as gentle as lambs, mild and meek, uttering no harsh word toward anybody, the moment you nominate them see visions of gray and visions of blue; they become earnest and excited themselves, and they desire that the whole country shall participate in the excitement. The people of this country can not afford now to stop to fight over that battle, and renew old quarrels. We will look back with pride in our history, and thank God that we have accomplished so much, but we must remember that this Government is to be controlled by the people. It is their Government. It will be what they make it. We will remember that the questions of the past must be left to the past, and the duties of the hour, the duties of this moment, must be performed at this moment.

During the war, and while the country was engaged in a struggle for its life, the people of the United States did what individuals do, they availed themselves of the law of self-defence. What the preservation of the life of a nation is to a nation, the preservation of the life of a man is to a man. I am not one of those who incline to encourage criticisms in regard to the measures of the war. War is exceptional. The natural condition of a republic is peace, and the true modes by which republics are preserved, are fixed, uniform wise laws administered in peaceful times, so as to promote and advance the highest and best interests of all the people. Wars disturb well-settled systems of Government. Wars provoke and demand the exercise of arbitrary and even absolute power. Wars entail vast debts upon the people, and vast debts are almost inconsistent with the purity of civil Government. Wars are apt to end in the supremacy of armies, and very often give such an influence to military leaders that they may be too strong for the people whom they may have even preserved. I repeat, then, that the natural and proper condition of a Republic is peace. When war is over, that people are fortunate who have the virtue and the firmness to demand a recurrence to first principles to Republican principles.

GRANT RE-ELECTED FROM GRATITUDE.

One of the difficulties involved in this contest, is the belief on the part of a great many excellent and patriotic men, that General Grant ought to be re-elected President, from motives of gratitude for his military services. A great many excellent men believe that if we should now refuse to re-elect General Grant, that it would be a rebuke that ought not to be inflicted upon he who has served his country in the field. The British Government, you recollect, toward the close of the long wars with Napoleon, made their great leader, the Duke of Wellington. They gave him the highest honors known to their system of Government. You recollect that it has been the custom of all nations to honor military heroes, and, in this country, while we have no honors to offer, such as titles and estates, after the manner of absolute Governments, we are inclined to think that we should honor them with office and power. That feeling is eminently creditable to the people, but it is based upon a misconception of the purposes for which offices are created under our system. Offices are created for the benefit of the people themselves. Under our system, an officer is an agent to discharge certain well-defined functions, and a wise and a practical people will always select that man for the discharge of a particular duty who is best fitted for it. That ought to be done at all times, and yet there is no reason why we cannot exhibit our gratitude to public men in appropriate modes, so as to satisfy all their just expectations.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

If General Grant is proposed for re-election to the Presidency, I think those who support him will find it difficult to say that his civil administration has been successful. I know that we are told that during his Administration a large amount of the public debt has been paid; that the public revenues have been collected, and that taxes have been reduced. But I had supposed, in the light of just and fair reasoning, that a very small proportion of the credit of these things can be attributed to General Grant. You recollect, in his inaugural address, I believe it was, he said he would have no policy, and I think General Grant has executed no measure, certainly none of the measures that have contributed to these results. I do not mean to say that he ought to have done so. I merely mean to say that he has not done so, and it ought not to be urged to the American people that he has paid the debt, or that he has reduced the taxes. He has no other claim than such as is involved in a very moderate degree of attention to the enforcement of the laws.

WHO PAID OUR STATE DEBT?

Now, what would you say if I were to tell you that I have paid three millions of the public debt of Illinois since I have been Governor? Did you ever hear of that before? Do you know that last winter we paid off all the State debt that was due, and had money left? I do not remember that any editor or friend of mine has told you that Governor Palmer has paid off the State debt, and the reason why they have not done so, is simply because it is not so; I did not do it. Laws were passed to impose taxes upon you to raise money. The Sheriffs and Collectors collected it. I paid my proportion just like you. I paid as little as I could get along with, and never paid a cent unless I was obliged to. [Laughter.] The money was paid into the State Treasury, and under a law it was passed to the public creditors. It seems to me that I ought to have some credit for it, and yet my modesty is such that I do not urge the claim, and my friends have been so forgetful that none of them have thought proper to urge it in my favor.

GRANT'S MILITARY QUALITIES.

General Grant then has had that connection with the payment of the debt that I have mentioned; but General Grant has beyond all doubt substantially failed to enforce that sort of scrupulous fidelity in the administration of public affairs which is demanded by this effort of ours to return to pure Government. I do not believe that General Grant has been more neglectful than some of his predecessors during the late war of the rebellion. Mr. Lincoln was overwhelmed with affairs and did not profess to be able to give his attention to the details of administration. Mr. Johnson, during his term, was engaged in a controversy with the Republican party, and his powers were, substantially, taken from him. These were times when other questions were engrossing the public mind. The results of that controversy have all been secured, and the object which we have now in view, is to return to first principles, and to correct the abuses that grew up during the war, and, I think, nothing is more important, in that connection, than to secure the services of some statesman, who is able and willing, to lead us in the direction of national reform. I hope that nobody, during this canvass, will charge me with improperly depreciating General Grant. I served under him during the war, and I regard him in many respects as its most eminent soldier. He possessed resolution, and, by the way, you will allow me to say that resolution and courage are very different things. Courage will risk itself when engaged in struggle, but it requires resolution, a different quality, to hang on, and that General Grant possesses. He discharged his duties, not perhaps as Napoleon did, but certainly he exhibited as high qualities as any other military man connected with the late war. General Grant, I am ready to concede, is a soldier entitled to the highest credit for his services, but it seems to me that it is too much to insist that a great soldier is necessarily a great statesman. The training that makes a man a statesman in a republic is not the training of the camp. Experience has shown that to be true.

THE STATESMAN WE NEED.

A statesman in a free Government must have the most profound respect for the laws. Military life is unfavorable to the growth of that feeling. War is violence and force. It is controlled by its own made laws, but they are not laws adapted to the government of a refined, cultivated, Republican people. A Republican Government, differing from a monarchical one, is complex and difficult. Under our system, which, as you are aware, has been the subject of almost endless disputes in regard to the distribution and limitations of its powers, we have the State Governments, with all their departments and divisions, and we have our national system with its departments and divisions. We have also the question as to their relative powers and duties, and each man is interested in maintaining the Government precisely as it is according to written constitutions, because it is contrary to the genius of a Republican Government that anything shall be left to the discretion of mere rulers and magistrates. According to our theory of Government, every officer, from the President to the lowest official of the State Governments has his own exact boundary of duty defined. Each officer, the President the Judge, the Senator, the Representative, the Marshal, and in our State Governments, the Governor and each agent and subordinate officer down to the lowest, has his exact place assigned him. Nothing is left to the discretion of anybody. Each man has his exact functions defined, and he is not at liberty to transcend the sphere assigned him by the Constitution and the law. Such extreme care is demanded for the security of popular liberty. The moment that you assume that any man has discretionary authority, except in a very modified sense, you break up the beautiful and harmonious system, and, if you concede discretion, it may be extended to such limits as to overthrow liberty and enslave the people.

Such a system as that requires talents of the highest order. It requires profound study, large experience and, more than that, if possible, requires an earnest, honest, self-sacrificing spirit to realize the highest idea of a Republican statesman. A negligent, indolent temper, an unwillingness to encounter and discharge duties is inconsistent with this high idea, and ignorance either of the measures of his powers or of the powers of others, blurs and defaces such a character as I have described. Such statesmen, perhaps, are not always easy to be found, but then, in seeking for statesmen you ought to exercise the same care that you employ in seeking for men in other vocations of life. If you need the professional services of a lawyer, you select men who have devoted their lives to that profession. If the wife or a little child is burning with fever or racked with pain you do not go and take the carpenter, the blacksmith, or the lawyer to assist you in affording relief, but you get some man who has given a patient, thoughtful life to the cure of human disease. So in the selection of a man to discharge these highest public functions.

GRANT'S QUALIFICATIONS—HIS CABINET.

Now those who seek the renomination of General Grant, have undertaken to show to you that with his four years of experience, he is a success. I am not speaking to partisans, because there is no well founded reason why there should be any parties to-day except the parties that are formed with reference to the questions of to-day. [Applause.] Then addressing you, gentlemen, who have been with me through those long weary years of strife over slavery, secession, and the civil war, addressing those gentlemen who have differed with us during this dark and bloody period in our history, appealing to each one of you as a citizen and a man, I ask the question of you, can it be affirmed of General Grant that his Administration has realized your idea of what should be the Administration of a Republican statesman? Without any spirit of detraction, allow me to ask if you were satisfied with his Cabinet in the first instance? Do not you know that, when Abraham Lincoln was made President, he called around him the great men who had been marked by public opinion as his rivals, and who were, at the same time, great popular leaders? There were Seward and Chase—but I need not enumerate that constellation of great men gathered around him. When General Grant became President, he chose Mr. Washburne temporarily, and finally Mr. Fish, for his chief counsellor, the Secretary of State. Now, who of you, unless it is some old fogy like myself, who happened to live a good while ago, had ever heard of Hamilton Fish before he was called into General Grant's Cabinet? Hamilton Fish! Who had heard of him? For Secretary of the Treasury, do you not recollect that he appointed A. T. Stewart, the great merchant of New York? and then found that he was ineligible by a law passed in the last century, and you will recollect that he asked that it should be repealed, so as to make Stewart eligible to the position. He called John Rawlins as Secretary of War, and no objection could be urged to that appointment. But do you remember who his Secretary of the Navy was? Do you remember how, as the telegraph gave us the name, some had it Boree, or Bovre, or Bovier, and a great variety of other names, and finally it turned out to be Borie. But who had ever heard of Borie before? I will not trouble you with a recapitulation of these names, because they are only remembered on account of the extraordinary fact that anybody ever thought of bringing them into a Cabinet.

SAN DOMINGO—SUMNER—CASEY.

Do not you remember that it has been a ground of complaint, among Republicans, that General Grant called around him such inferior men for his counsellors, without going at length over the history of his Administration? Is there any Republican here who attempts to defend that most extraordinary act of attempting to acquire the Island of San Domingo? Even General Grant himself was compelled, bold as he is, to back down from it in view of the storm of public sentiment. And, gentlemen, you remember how he visited his indignation upon one of the foremost statesmen of this age? You recollect the man who was smitten down years ago, in his place in the Senate, because he dared to speak for human freedom? The man whose eloquent voice has been always loudest and earnest for liberty on this continent? General Grant demanded, and obtained the sacrifice of Charles Sumner, because he was not willing to agree to the acquisition of San Domingo. Sumner was stricken down from a position which he has filled, and for which he is better fitted than any other public man in this country, and Simon Cameron made Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations. What was the crime? Charles Sumner was not on good terms with Hamilton Fish. Charles Sumner was not in favor of the acquisition of San Domingo.

Let me ask you, is there a public man in the country, who has dared to resist General Grant's will, who has not been visited by his wrath and smitten down, if he could be overthrown? This arbitrary temper is inconsistent with my idea of a Republican Government. It is not the province of a President to make war upon a citizen, because that citizen prefers to be true to his own convictions, rather than to be the serf of the President. [Assent.] Now, I will not speak of the Leet and Stocking affair, which has so often made us blush. I will not speak of the disgraceful appointment of Casey at New Orleans, the filling the Custom House with armed men and the overawing of a convention, but will simply allude to these things. I will do no more than allude to the fact that he allowed a revenue vessel in the service of the Government to be used by factionists in Louisiana to enable a minority of the Senate to escape from the majority who had the right to compel them, under the Constitution, to attend and constitute a quorum for the transaction of public business. Nor will I more than allude to the fact that General Grant, about this time last year, left Washington and spent nearly the whole season at the seashore, an example of neglect of public duty which has no parallel in the history of American Presidents. These are things to be mentioned, but not urged. General Grant seems to regard the office of President in the light of a reward; a conscientious statesman regards the office of President in the light of a duty imposed upon him. The duties of the office of President are of the most solemn, imperious, and pressing character. They involve the well-being of forty millions of intelligent and free people, and a statesman who falls short of conceiving the high position, or the duties which he assumes, ought not to be re-elected to the Presidency. Now, you may say that this is censorious and exacting. But is not the Government of a free people a matter of sufficient importance to require the faithful and earnest labor of every great man? Think of the immense interests connected with the National Government, and ask yourselves if it is possible that any man, however industrious, however earnest, and however faithful, could find time to travel, to flit from one end of the continent to the other, abandoning his place to go to the seashore, and spend months there forgetting, at least apparently, and not attending to the duties of his place? These are unpleasant criticisms, but we are compelled to talk about them if we are to form a true conception of the man that we need, and of the man we have.

HORACE GREELEY.

Now we have presented on the other hand—we? yes, the gentlemen who met at Cincinnati—Horace Greeley. Is there a man in this country who is a better model of patient, unfaltering, unflagging industry? Is there a man in this country who has exhibited higher evidence of capacity? I say nothing about his jests and merits at his expense, for I propose to speak to you seriously. In this country our present teachers are the newspapers. There is, and there has been for twenty years past, as much talent connected with the newspaper press, as with any other pursuit. Think of the labor, talent, and learning that press commands and exhibits. You find the profession of the law less than requires a high order of ability, and, if a man obtains the highest place at the bar, you ascribe to him greatness. But it seems to me equally just to say that a man, who commenced twenty years ago, has been engaged in all the controversies, political and social that have agitated the people in the last thirty years, and who, to-day, is the acknowledged head of the newspaper press of the country, has won a right to be characterized as one of its ablest and most intellectual citizens. Is not that fair reasoning? Select your ideal statesman. Require him, in a period of ten or twenty years, to win the place that Horace Greeley has won, and who would be equal to it? The moment you think of the struggle you will perceive something of the magnitude. You will agree with me that nothing but the most eminent capacity and indefatigable industry would enable a man to win that position. His integrity is unquestionable, and he is unselfish. My ideal of an American statesman is Abraham Lincoln—simple, plain, earnest, honest, industrious, patriotic and true. [Applause.] In my judgment, Horace Greeley is one of the best types of an American—beginning life poor, struggling on without help, industrious, patient and honest; has toiled and won the place he now occupies, and is presented for the highest office in the gift of the American people. If you had a son to-day, and you desired to select for him an example, if you were going to point out to him a man to follow whose course would promise success, is there one whom you could better select, and say to your son, "Follow that man's example of industry, temperance, earnestness, and industry?" I think you would be content that your son should follow his example, even if he failed to earn a place as high as his.

AFTER GRANT SHERMAN.

Now, so much in regard to the men. These are the gentlemen who are proposed as agents by which we are to effect reforms and vindicate principles. The effect of their selection, in my humble judgment, and mark me, I do not deny that I am a partizan here—the effect of your choice will be this: If you elect General Grant, you give strength to this demand for a military President. I have no doubt that if Grant is elected in 1872, that Sherman, or some other mere military man, will be the candidate in 1876, because the claims of Sherman upon the gratitude of this country are as great as those of General Grant, or when he is presented as a candidate they will be regarded as quite as great by those who advocate his election. You will find that these military ideas of government will gain strength, by your approval of them in the case of General Grant; you will find that when the question is as to the extent to which the President shall employ the military force, that you have ratified all that General Grant has done. When he is assailed for an improper employment of the military, in the subversion of civil law, he can turn and say "this Government is what the people make it. They have approved my acts," and you cannot go behind that election and question it, and so in regard to his habits and his policy. What General Grant is to-day, what his Administration is to-day, will be the type and character of future administrations if you confirm and approve his acts by his re-election.

OUR IDLE PRESIDENT.

Now, my Republican friends, do not you believe that General Grant's Administration needs reformation? Are you not satisfied that there are abuses and tendencies there that need correction? You will find also that the habits which characterize General Grant will extend to his successors. Do you remember that Abraham Lincoln left home in February 1861 and never again returned to the prairies, until his remains were carried through your cities draped with all the habiliments of mourning and woe? He was absent from his own home for over four years, and never found time to go back to Springfield. Do not you remember that during the early history of Presidents they felt themselves bound to remain at the seat of Government during their Administrations? We have had travels and journeys. We have had the seaside residence and the visits to New York, and to Boston, and the West, and all over the country, as though there were no duties for the President at Washington. Industry is one of the cardinal virtues. A gospel that does not teach work, is no gospel. Idleness is the parent of a thousand vices, and when you say that your public officers may neglect their duties and lead lives of idleness you strike at the very foundation of official morality. Mark that, an idle man ought never to be selected for any office, however humble, and particularly not for an office of the importance of this one. But you will see as we go on that the idea that the President simply rules, and that other people do the work, will gain strength, and this plain, common, vulgar virtue of industry will be regarded as unsuitable to the dignity of that high office.

THE ROYAL FAMILY OF AMERICA.

Another thing you will find to grow out of this. Do not you recollect that last year we had a visit in this country from a scion of the Imperial House of Russia, the Grand Duke Alexis? Do you remember that the Government fitted out a grand hunting expedition on the plains? General Sheridan went out to hunt buffalo with the Grand Duke. General Custer, Colonels and staff officers, with all the pomp and circumstance of war, went out to hunt buffalo on the plains, with the son of the Emperor of Russia, and quite recently the son of our President is making the foreign tour, and I saw in a loyal newspaper the other day that he was returning the visit of the Grand Duke. These things seem by themselves very small, but how rapidly we are forgetting our republican simplicity and aping the habits of royalty! If General Jackson, or Martin Van Buren, or James K. Polk or any of our early Presidents had fitted out a grand hunting expedition for any Prince of Wales, we should have regarded it as perfectly disgraceful, and that we were pandering to the habits of royalty. We do it now and nobody complains. The public money spent on that grand hunt was taken out of the pockets of the people and a vicious practice was begun, and if pursued, you young men will live to see the time when the royal family of America will receive visits and return them from their brother rulers in foreign lands. This is a vice, very small in its beginning. I might mention other examples, but mention these as types of a system. I desire to return to the purity and simple habits of the fathers when industry was a virtue, and the expenditure of public money for any other than strictly public purposes was a crime. [Applause.]

WHAT GREELEY'S ELECTION WILL MEAN.

If you elect Horace Greeley, this will be the consequence. You will assert your determination to maintain the supremacy of the civil over the military law. You will assert your preference for a regulated, constitutional Government over mere personal Government. You will assert your purpose that hereafter the President shall be a magistrate with strict, well defined powers, and not a ruler, as is the present opinion. You will do another thing. You will assert that the man who is elected President once, shall not, except in extreme cases, be permitted to employ the powers of his office to make himself President again. I have not all the appointees of the Governor, but perhaps there are thirty, thirty men in the State who feel that they hold their appointments at the will of the Governor of the State. There are three Canal Commissioners with handsome salaries. There are three Penitentiary Commissioners, and there are others whom I cannot name.

If the present Governor was a candidate for re-election think of the embarrassment to which these honorable gentlemen would be subjected. They might regard the present incumbent as altogether unfit for the office, and yet they hold their appointments at his will. They might be independent and firm, and, no doubt, are, because I should myself scorn a man who would alter his political course because he held an office under me. [Applause.] But think of the embarrassment to which a man of sensibility and refinement would be subjected. Think how he would feel to oppose the man from he held his appointment. I am now speaking of honorable men, because in the appointments I have made, I have selected men with a view, as I trust, to their capacity and integrity. These men are independent, but think of the embarrassment to which my candidacy would subject them.

THE CONDITION OF OFFICE HOLDERS.

Now, remember that President, as is said, has sixty thousand office holders under his control. Hundreds of them are grateful to him, many of them are venal. Many of them have held office until they have lost their independence. Did you ever think of that? It is possible that a man may hold office until he fears he cannot live without it. I will give you an example. I went into the army when I was over forty years of age. I had been a lawyer in good practice. I had property, not much, because when property was being distributed, not much of it ever fell to my share, but I had some. I was an officer in the army five years and a half, and when I was mustered out of the service, and monthly payments ceased, there was a week when I felt doubtful whether I could make a living or not. Now, when you think of the effect of that life upon a man over 40 years of age, think of the men who have, year after year and year after year, from youth to age, depended upon public office for their bread. They become the most helpless men in the world, and when it is a question of bread or no bread, when a man has lost his independence, and lost much of his manhood, and has a wife and children standing behind him begging; not begging, but appealing with the eloquence of their faces, and he sees that the time may come when an independent expression, a manly thought may bring hunger home to them, who will answer for his independence, and who would not support the President, if it was necessary to retain the bread? That is the condition of that class of men.

WE WILL MAKE THEM INDEPENDENT.

Now if our idea prevails, and the President is to be elected for one term and but one term only, there will be no temptation on his part to employ his power to control this class of men. If we had the power, we should make many of them independent of the President, and we shall endeavor to strengthen their manhood in that way. It will be well when the Presidents, like the Governor of Illinois to-day, has no motive for asking any man to vote any other way than he pleases. I have no reason to ask my appointees to vote for me, nor for Greeley, nor to vote for anybody else. I only regard them as the servants of the people of this State, and if they will discharge their duties well, they will retain their places until the last hour that I am Governor [applause] do you see I give you my own case as an exact illustration. While I want everybody to vote for Horace Greeley, and, while I am willing to keep the doors standing open day by day, and say, come, come, come, I do not want to force anybody to come, and men who hold office from me are just as independent as you are, and can do as they please. That is their business, and, if they will discharge their duties to the people, they are safe. Are Grant's appointees in that situation? Suppose he was not a candidate for re-election, do not you see the Republican party would be able to make a selection according to the judgment of the people? We want to see the one term principle for the sake of the Government, for the sake of the office-holders, and for the sake of everybody whose interests are involved in the purity and perpetuity of the Government.

NO OLD ISSUES WANTED.

What are our duties to-day? Before I ask that question, and approach the more deliberative parts of my remarks, I wish to address a few words to those who clamor for the maintenance of the Republican organization. I believe that I was among the first Republicans in the State. I believe that I was a Republican when a great many of those men were still in the gall of bitterness, and in the bonds of old party iniquity. All over the land men may be found who assailed me for Abolitionism and Black Republicanism. But a good many of them may serve the Republican party ten years longer faithfully and still not have served the party as long as I did. I served the party when it had something to do. When the party has nothing to do, I propose to serve the country; [applause] and propose to act with those who agree with me. Those who agreed with me in the past have my respect and my confidence. I am too old to forget old party associations. I am too old now to prosecute political warfare with bitterness. I have none. I accept my country as being equal to me, with the same rights, the same duties, and with the same conscientious devotion to duty. I am asking to-day for myself how can I best serve my country? I am inquiring what I shall do to-day, and not what I did in the past. My past and your past are consigned to history. What is done is done. What is written is written. Let it stand there. Let you and I, and every man, stand by our record in the past. We are not concerned in that. The question that concerns us, is what shall we do to-day and in the future. Now I ask you the question, what shall we do? I do not suppose that the integrity of the Union is now in the slightest danger. I have no idea that anybody entertains a thought of disturbing these United States. I suppose, too, that the great body of the best people of this country are alike earnest to-day to understand how they can best serve their country. I know of no ground of radical difference between us to-day. The duties of a citizen are like those of each individual. You can recollect that when you were young you felt yourselves oppressed by the obligations of the hour, and that you looked forward to a time, as age would approach, when you would be relieved from these pressing calls. But as you grow older, you find that new duties press you with as much earnestness as the old ones did, and so it will be as long as you live. When you are called on to pass from this state of existence to another, there will be on your hearts the recollection of duties that are still pressing for performance. So in regard to our people. Inasmuch as the American people have undertaken to manage and control their own Government, as they have undertaken to regulate their own affairs, they have upon them duties involving perpetual, everconstituting obligations.

Now, who of us, then, is prepared to stop to discuss the question as to whether this is a controversy between the boys in blue and the boys in grey. Suppose I were to tell you seriously, not as men talk from the stump, and you concede to that a certain degree of license,—but suppose I were to meet any gentleman here, and look him in the face, and say "this is a fight between the boys in blue, and the boys in gray," he would ask me, "Where are the boys in blue, and where are the boys in gray?" You will find them engaged in all the vocations of life, divided and separated, thinking earnestly and inquiring what they shall do for the country, not having forgotten, but having ceased to be soldiers and being to-day, citizens earnest in the discharge of their duties. I am willing that, during this canvass, any gentleman who has the time to fool away over these dead issues shall do it. I am willing, if any of my political friends think they can get anybody's vote by this clamor, they shall do it. So far as I am concerned I mean to act with the men who agree with me in regard to the duties I have to perform now.

POWER OF THE OFFICE HOLDERS.

I scarcely know how to begin. I hoped to make a somewhat formal political speech, and, perhaps the best idea that I can give you of the duties of this hour, will be presented by stating to you what has already been done in organizing for the next Presidential election, because the elections of Presidents involve the issues to which we chiefly direct our attention. The Republican organization has nominated General Grant for the Presidency. I say nominated—no, the forms of nomination have not yet been gone through with, but General Grant was nominated months ago. I am not disposed to insist that there are thousands, many thousands, of the best men in the country who really regard the nomination of General Grant as the most desirable and proper that can be made. But the nomination has not been, at any time, a question in regard to which the people of this country were allowed to think with absolute freedom. You ask me, "Do you mean to say that anybody has controlled your will, or employed a bayonet or any means to coerce your will?" By no means. But I do mean to say that it is the vice of modern politics that your political machinery is in the hands of those who hold the power under the President. I shall have occasion in a moment to allude to the power of that class of men, all over your country. Indeed, it is said that there are 60,000 men in the United States who hold their offices at the will of the President—that is to say, the President appoints many, and his subordinates appoint many. There are 60,000 office-holders in the United States, more or less, and all hold their places at the will of the President. Gratitude controls many; absolute personal respect controls many more, and the necessities of office control thousands of others. All those office-holders are busy and at work to ensure the nomination of General Grant. They have the control of the party organization. Why, the other day, at Springfield, in looking at the Central Committee appointed by the Republican Convention, I found the Collector of the Ninth District, and, I believe, the Assessor of the Ninth District, and the Assessor of the Tenth District. Those who control the party are Federal office-holders. They are the men who run the politics of the country, and they are the men who open their blessed mouths to denounce every man who is guilty of any infraction of party discipline.

HOW THEY TREATED OGLESBY.

You recollect, a little over a year ago, there was a contest for Senator at Springfield. John A. Logan was a candidate on one side, and your own distinguished fellow-citizen, Governor Oglesby, on the other. You who were at Springfield that time, remember that the office-holders were there from all parts of the State. Office-holders came from Montana, from Utah, and from the great, immeasurable, limitless West, and were at Springfield by the hundred, and they were making war for General Logan and against Governor Oglesby. I telegraphed to Washington, and asked General Grant to order his office-holders home, because they were interfering in an election in this State. [Applause.] I said to him, "I am not doing it as the friend of either of these candidates. I am saying it as a citizen. I insist that your office-holders shall not come here to dictate to the free men of this State who shall be their Senator." [Applause.] They remained there, and they remained until they throttled Oglesby and elected Logan. Oglesby received out of a hundred and odd votes something less than 30, I think. The office holders were there in shoals.

HOW OGLESBY RETURNS GOOD FOR EVIL.

I will show you an example of their power. At the late Convention, Governor Oglesby, and no man has better claims upon the Grant organization than he has, was nominated again for Governor. The office-holders were there in all their strength, and the office holders were content that Governor Oglesby should be Governor. That he felt their power, that he was aware of the necessity of appeasing their hostility, to him is manifest. After his nomination, one of the most independent, one of the most manly and outspoken, public men of the State, a man who knew that his defeat had been accomplished by this class of men, who knew how important it was that they should be his friends, used this language:

I want to make one reply now to the constant charge and taunt of the opponents of General Grant and this Republican party. You cannot pick up a paper to-day in hostility to General Grant and the Republican party, you cannot encounter a man to speak, from the Cooper Institute meeting in New York City clear up to the meeting in Topeka, Kansas, where Governor Brown made a speech a few weeks ago—wherever you go and wherever you read—that the officers of the Government of the United States are a band of thieves, thieves and robbers. Now let us be fair about this. Let us be candid about it. You gentlemen who expect to carry the election against General Grant, you gentlemen who expect to have this Government undone, who expect to have its laws executed by its fiduciary agents, I ask you if, as candid men, is it the way to meet these questions? You know perfectly well, Democrats and Liberal Republicans, you know that this Government cannot endure a day, except as it shall be administered by its constitutional and legally appointed agents. You know the Government of the United States cannot exist except as the powers of the Government are administered by the officers appointed. Why then, gentlemen, do you charge, for the mere purpose of a temporary and evanescent victory, why do you perpetually charge that all—

Not all, Governor, but a good many,

—the 55,000 or 60,000 officers in the discharge of their duties to-day, in the service of the Government, why do you, without restraint, limitation, or qualification,—

Pretty broad, that.

—charge that they are robbers, thieves, and hirelings? I ask you if it is the language of dignity, and I ask you if it is the proper way to talk about your countrymen.

Now, I never supposed my countrymen and these office holders were the same thing by a good deal but the Governor has reached that point:

Now and then a man got into a public position, appointed by General Grant, or by some member of Congress or some head of a department, or some clerk or law. Now and then a man gets into office who is a thief. Now and then one will pilfer, just like occasionally in this world, a mechanic, a farmer, a lawyer, a minister of the gospel of God. Now and then in this world you will find a man break down. Now and then you find a man will rob or will steal, or will commit murder, or will violate the military code and the criminal code. We know it to be true, since the foundation of the globe. Because occasionally this happens to be so, why do you now, in the nineteenth century, in 1872, go before the American people and, without qualification, charge that every one—

Not so broad as that,

—of the public officers is a robber, a thief, and a hireling? Am I justified in using these terms to-night? I tell you to read the speeches of the leading men who are opposed to us. Read the articles of the leading papers. There is no qualification, there is no restriction upon it. The young men of the country, the voters of the country are to be educated up to the belief that their Government is an iniquity, and a den of filth and corruption, and that every man who exercises the authority of the Government is a robber, a thief, and a hireling. I say, in behalf of those men—

Now mark,

—and perhaps I am not the man to defend them, for occasionally—

Yes, he can prove that by me.

—I have felt a little of—

He calls it. I thought it a good deal when it happened.

A little of their strength against me.

The Governor is not unconscious of the warfare they waged against him.

But, for the name of my Government,—

Mark it.

—for human right and human justice, I pronounce the charge false, false and unwarranted by the circumstances.

There is the frank confession of a leading man, eminent for patriotism, eminent for independence, who himself was throttled by these office-holders, and he is compelled now to go down on his knees to them, and make this elaborate defense. [Laughter.] If, then, such is their power in this State, who will deny but they can nominate General Grant or anybody else if they choose. It seems to me that a combination that could suborn the proud spirit of Dick Oglesby, might accomplish a good many things. So far as I am concerned, I denounced their interference in our Senatorial election two years ago as an outrage, and I denounce it as an outrage yet. Governor Oglesby may defend them if he will. They interfered in the affairs of this State, and they did it to serve the men who gave them their places. That was the whole of that story. [Laughter.]

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

And there is another point we want to gain. Let me ask you to mark it emphatically. You may adopt all the devices for an improved civil service that you choose, and at last the only system is to have an honest, patriotic man to control the appointing power. They will evade any method you can adopt. The civil service is to be reformed by putting the appointing power into the hands of the people, as far as you can, and in the hands of an honest, disinterested, upright man when you can, and that is what we want with Horace Greeley. [Applause.]

I know my Republican friends talk to you about civil service reform, and I am not disposed to deny their sincerity. The great body of the Republican party desire to see these things done; but, my Republican friends, you cannot do it, because the men in power will not let you. They are the ins. They have the offices. They have the control of your organization, and they will not allow a change. We also propose to make changes in regard to economy in the collection and disbursement of the public debt. What they propose to do in that direction I do not know. They say, and I have no doubt the great body of the party mean it, that they intend to purify the public service in these respects. But I ask any Republican present, can you agree upon any plan for the collection and disbursement of the public revenues?

THE TARIFF.

Is there any Republican policy on the tariff question? There is none in the Democratic party, and there is none among the Liberals. I know that, at Springfield the other day, Mr. J. Y. Scammon drew a platform, and, I believe, they are agreed that the national taxes, and the national debt, have been reduced. These are assertions of what has been done, but I am looking now for the statement as to what shall be done.

That the necessities of the Government require so large a tariff upon import, that the question of free trade is not one now before the American people. The one question left is, how so to adjust the tariff that it will fall upon the labor, industry, and general welfare of the country, without being oppressive to any interest of society, and we know no better way to dispose of this subject than that adopted by the Republican party in Congress, to learn wisdom from experience, to reduce taxation as fast as possible, and to remove all unnecessary burden from the necessaries of life.

That is as good a platform upon the tariff, as any party in this country can make, but it amounts to nothing. The only honest platform on that subject, is that of the Cincinnati Convention. Recognizing the impossibility of an agreement in any national party upon the tariff question, we have expressly declared that it shall be referred to the people of the Congressional Districts, as no party question, and the wisdom of that will be abundantly illustrated in the [?]. Wherever you find manufactures […] feeling […] protection, and […] capitalists, desiring […] for their industry […] rural districts you will find that the people are inclining towards Free-Trade and these feelings will fluctuate and change, as the country progresses, and that is all we can do about that.

GRANT AND GREELEY AS REPUBLICANS.

We also propose that there shall be more rigid economy in the collection and disbursement of the public money—yes, Governor Oglesby complained the other day, that we assailed the Republican party on a point like this. In my judgment, that party has done just as well as it can. I believe the Republican party is just as honest a one as ever lived [applause] but at the same time, I believe it is to-day more selfishly and servilely led than any party that ever lived. [Laughter, and applause.] Take this example: At the Cincinnati Convention the Liberals nominated Horace Greeley for the Presidency. The office holders' Convention will nominate U. S. Grant. Now, judging of these men by Republican standards, which is the better Republican? When did Grant get to be a Republican? I am now talking about General Grant, the politician. He was converted to Republicanism when the Republican Convention of 1868 informed him that he was nominated for the Presidency. That was the light which he saw. He had done no Republican act before that time. He had never been an anti-slavery man nor an Abolitionist, and had been a Democrat up to the time of his nomination. I tell these Republicans that, when these young gentlemen were in their nurses' arms, Horace Greeley was battling against slavery with all the energy of his strong, vigorous mind, educating the country into hostility to it, and struggling earnestly and manfully against all odds. Yet, forsooth they have just discovered that he is no Republican. [Laughter.] He always was wrong; a kind of visionary. There are newspapers that call Horace Greeley a fool; that he is eccentric and soft. I read it, and then I do not say what I think, but I simply think.

This Republican party, honest and pure as it is, is led by these false, superficial teachers, who denounce the teacher of Republicanism and take up and support, on the issue of Republicanism, this latter day saint, U. S. Grant. [Laughter.] That proves how completely the party is led and controlled, and yet, if it were a mere question of Republicanism, there is not a Republican in Macon County but what would prefer Greeley. I do not say General Grant is dishonest, nor do I believe he is, but I believe his education is not favorable for compelling other men to be honest. [Applause.] Not long before Horace Greeley came out of the wilds of New Hampshire, an humble printer's boy, General Grant was born in Ohio. One of them, with nothing in the world but a strong will, a cool head, and an honest heart, has, by the force of his own energy, acquired a position of which, whether he is made President or not, no man need be ashamed.

GREELEY TOO HONEST FOR THE REGULARS.

Our regular friends do not say that Greeley is dishonest. Indeed, they say he is too honest to be President. They say he is soft. They have an idea that a man must have a little infusion of dishonesty to make him fit for the Presidency. [Laughter.] They have an idea that Presidential metal must be treated somewhat like silver. If you mean to convert it into plate it is too soft, and you must put in a little base metal to harden it. So they insist that Greeley is so honest that he requires a little infusion of rascality to fit him for the Presidency. For the first time in our history we have made a mistake in taking a man who is too honest. Ten years after Greeley's birth, General Grant was born in the State of Ohio, and, in the course of time, some good friend got him a place in the National Institution at West Point, and he was educated at the expense of the country. Now, supposing that Grant and Greeley had had the same opportunities in life, and had worked out their own salvation, what do you think would have been their relative positions to-day?

WE WILL ELECT GREELEY.

I think we shall elect Greeley. I know that our regular brethren at first received his nomination with a regular guffaw, but I have seen, since then, that the laugh is on the other side of the mouth. In the first place, they suppose that there are no Republicans in the country to support him. They know nothing of the stuff that these old-fashioned 1856 Republicans are made of. They do not seem to understand these men, who commenced war upon slavery when it was supported by a strong party, and imbedded in the prejudices of the whole people. These men will fight in any battle where their convictions are involved. And, more than that, they know nothing about the material that this Democratic party is composed of. Some of my good Regular friends say, "You cannot elect Horace Greeley without the help of the Democrats." I do not expect to. And, if General Grant does not get some Democrats, Horace Greeley will take his place in the White House on the 4th day of next March. [Applause.] These Regular gentlemen, who have been fighting the Democrats so often, are now appealing to them to make an independent nomination at Baltimore. There is my friend Messer, who publishes "the best family paper in the country," he loves Dan Voorhees and all these patriotic fellows who will not vote for Greeley. They say Dan Voorhees cannot vote for him, for he has abused the Democrats! They say, Can you Democrats vote for a man who has abused you so much? And if you should do it, these regulars would lose their faith in human nature forever. Why, the Democrats are going to vote for Horace Greeley. I do not believe he will lose five thousand in Illinois. Those who support him will do it upon perfectly rational principles, and they will not vote for General Grant. I am in favor of letting the Democrats run the machine their own way, for I know where it must run. But the Republicans who are supporting Horace Greeley intend to vote for him whether Democrats or Republicans do or do not. You say to us: "If they nominate a Democrat at Baltimore, you will vote for Grant, will you not? for if you do not, you will defeat the Republican party." I say, If they nominate a Democrat at Baltimore, had not you better vote for Greeley, so as to keep a Democrat from being elected? Is not that the best way to do it? Certainly it is. You still vote for a first-class Republican, and if the Democrats nominate a candidate I shall blow the trumpet and summon all my regular brethren to come up to the help of Republicanism. At the best, however, a very small number of Democratic votes will be given for the nomination made at Baltimore.

LET THERE BE A CLOSE TO BITTERNESS.

Now I come to one question about which there is some difference. If you elect General Grant, you retain in power men who, like Morton, insist that there is still a fight between the boys in blue and the boys in gray; the class who are always appealing to public prejudices, always eager that there shall be some grounds of bitter strife in the country, that they may have the benefit of the popular cry; but if you elect Horace Greeley—you recollect the admirable language of his letter,—the people will shake hands over this period of blood, and we shall be brethren again. What American is there who does not desire to see it, when we shall be one people again? [Applause.] You may talk about the rebellion and recount its horrors. No man can exaggerate them. But what have we been struggling for? We have not been struggling to lay the foundation of prejudices that will last forever, but to bring back peace to the country, and re-establish the brotherhood of this great American people! If you elect Horace Greeley, you will throw out to the breeze the blessed white flag of peace all over the republic, and it will be strong, because it will be united. [Applause.] Now I submit to you, and even to those who are most earnest in the support of General Grant, do not you recollect that General Grant said, "Let us have peace?" That was a sentiment, which, had it been clothed in acts, would have been most admirable. Horace Greeley is humane, his life is a peaceful one, and his letters and his actions all indicate the determination to restore fraternity and kindness throughout the Republic. But some of you say he is going to recognize the Rebels again as American citizens. Exactly. I am not one of those who shrink from the consequences of any doctrine that I entertain. I am for saying to every man within the whole length of this Republic, "Come back, we have put down the rebellion, and every offence shall be forgotten upon the single condition that you shall sin no more." That is the only condition. [Applause.] I think I have as much reason for hating them as any one, if hate was rational, but hate never was rational, hate never was statesmanlike, hate always degraded and never elevated any people. I say if there were reasons for hating these men, I have as many as anybody else. From the very first until the last day of the war I was in the field, separated from all that I loved, just as other men were. In the spring of 1861 I went into the field with one of the first three years regiments raised from this State—on the 11th day of May, 1861. I remained in the service of the country, separated from home, until the 1st day of September, 1866. I went over the home of my childhood, desolated by war. I saw my kindred in the South, and my kindred in the North, shot down in battle, sometimes on opposite sides in the same fight. I saw, too, Kentucky regiments engaged in the struggle, one in the rebel army, and one loyal. In one regiment there were relatives, and also in the other. I engaged in struggles with men who fought their own brethren in that great strife. I have as many reasons, therefore, for bitterness, as anybody, and yet how foolish bitterness is. Bitterness, like malice, injures him who is bitter far more than the object of it. I contributed my small mite of service to re-establish peace, not for the privilege of hating, but for bringing them back into the fold of the Government that I was seeking to maintain, for them as well as myself [applause], a Government that cannot be maintained forever by force. Let me tell you now, my Republican friends, and mark what I am about to say, that despotism and force employed against any portion of the people injures those who employ it more than those who are the victims of it. Look to private life. If you ever find a tyrant, an overbearing man, a terror to the community, he grows worse and worse as men submit, and the longer you employ despotic means for the government of these southern people, the more you are weakening your own free institutions, and while you are acting despotically to others, you are teaching men to be despotic to you.

I desire to be just, because I hope for justice, and I desire to give them the benefit of free laws, because I hope for the benefit of free laws to be given to me. It is easy enough for us now, while we have the Administration in our favor, to hold these Southern men under military law. But the precedents we establish may some time be used against us. Some man or some party may come into power, and may desire to employ these same despotic agencies against you and I. And if they come, what answer can we give? That is the history of the downfall of Republics. We shall have peace and unity, and love, if Horace Greeley is elected.

WHAT THE REGULARS PROMISE.

Then there are other considerations, and other duties of government. Now, so far as I can see, our Republican friends promise nothing more than to stand and look back over the past excitement. You will recollect that this is the idea of my friend Governor Oglesby, who says no man shall prohibit him from rejoicing over the past. No man shall keep him from thanking the soldiers, or from deriding the rebel. Now is not that about all our friends propose to themselves? What else do they promise? [Laughter.] They mean to fight over the battles of the war. They mean to rejoice over what has been accomplished, they mean to abuse the men who have been defeated. I am perfectly willing to leave all that to anybody else. I do not want to abuse them because I have had my revenge in another way, and to use a very common phrase, wherever I have "hit" a man, I want to be in peace with him. After the fight I want friendship, and not strife. I have no inclination for it, as you can very well understand. A man who was five years and a half in the war, got just as much fighting as he wants. If anybody wants to fight, let him do so; and, when the fight was over, I am utterly satisfied, for I quit with very great respect for those fellows down there. Let me tell you, the man who thinks we did a small job when we overthrew the rebellion is awfully mistaken. They are first-class fighters. I am anxious to attach them to this Government, and if they ever feel that this is "our flag," and this is our country, and this is our Government, then I propose, if we have a war with a foreign country, to blow the bugle south of the Ohio, and we will bring into the field men who will compete with any other soldiers on God's Earth. [Applause.] And the men of the North, and the men of the South, wearing the same glorious blue uniform, and under the same flag, we do all that is required of freemen, and that is, to fight simply when it is necessary, for peace is the proper condition of a Republic.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

But we propose something more than that. We wish to address ourselves to the issues of the hour. Slavery is settled, secession is ended, and is past. Now there are other dangers. All over the country you can perceive the signs of the coming of the great struggle. Mark what I say. You can see the coming of the great struggle between capital and labor. It is a contest that is coming upon us, and who of us is prepared to solve it? If any man here is prepared to grapple with the controversy between capital and labor, and adjust it rightfully, let him come up and tell me how. As wealth is aggregated, as large fortunes are accumulated in the hands of individuals and corporations, the labor of the country is losing power, and becomes more and more helpless. You all see that the solution of that great problem, thus presented, is to be the duty of the future, and can we afford to spend our time in fighting over old controversies when these questions so fraught with the welfare and the happiness of the people are forcing themselves upon us to be solved, and when the hour comes for solving them, we must do it, or the country will be involved in disturbance, and perhaps in blood. Think of it. To-day there are fortunes in this country of perhaps a hundred millions. All the trade and the transportation of this country, is in the hands of corporations controlling and owning the railroads. These roads have superseded our rivers, and have made them mere channels for water. The railroad has the wings of the wind, and carries burdens with almost the rapidity of lightning, from Atlantic to the Pacific. They have become the power in the land. I am not speaking of the abuse of power—but of the wonderful influence they have upon the welfare of the country. To-day, by a click of the telegraph at New York, or at Chicago,—a tax can be laid upon the property of the whole State. One, two or three more cents added to the cost of transporting a bushel of wheat amounts to millions, and so with one, two, or three cents more upon a barrel of pork or any other article of produce. This is equivalent to levying large sums upon the wealth and the labor of the people. In addition to all that, these railroad companies and other corporations have hundreds, yes, thousands of men in their employment, who depend upon their daily labor for their daily bread. All over the country, machinery is being introduced, and is taking the place of the laborer. The man has become but the mere attendant on the machine; the machine is everything, and the man is but little. He simply feeds the monster as it moves with its power and certainty, and if one man falls another steps up. Men are becoming less and less important, and these men in turn, have their wives and children depending upon them for their daily bread. Who will undertake to step in and determine the proportion that capital shall receive of the product of their common labor? Who will determine the proportion that the laborer will receive of the product of their common labor? We have that problem before us, and it is like slavery itself and is as important, and we must begin to study questions of that sort and meet them. I do not want to look back over the past and clap my hands over the triumphs of the Republican party. I want the American people to take hold of these problems as becomes patriots and Christians, and find some solution which shall give happiness, homes, and food to our laboring population. [Applause.] And while you cultivate and encourage these views, and while men are spending their time in speaking of the dead past and in shouting pæans over the Republican party, here are these multitudes just before you, hungering for your attention. You patriotic men are to meet this question and solve it, or else our Government is a signal failure. That is the reason why I am impatient of these old controversies. I went into the movement to put down slavery because I loved humanity. To me, under God, the man, the woman and the child, are the highest objects of thought and concern. To me parties are nothing. To me that policy which will furnish a home to the laborer, and will give his children an education, is the one which I desire. [Applause.]

LET THE DEAD ISSUES GO.

Now how shall we do it? If we have to spend our time during this canvass in discussing these dead issues what is to become of those interesting questions? Who will take hold of them? You have heard the speeches in the United States Senate; you have read the empty, vapid, meaningless platform of the Convention at Springfield [applause] full of empty twaddle about the Republican party, what it was, and how much it deserves public confidence on account of its past; full of platitudes, and mere empty words, without one glancing in the direction of the future to which we are hastening as rapidly as time moves. If we are to spend our time this year, discussing these questions, what will it profit us? I speak to you now seriously, my countrymen. What will it profit us? Suppose on these dry, dead issues, we elect General Grant to the Presidency, what will it profit us? Suppose on these dry, dead issues that they propose, we should elect Horace Greeley to the Presidency, what will it profit us? If that is all that is in it I propose to withdraw from the battle. There is not enough in it to justify you in coming here and listening to me. If that is all the work that remains for the intelligent freemen of this country to do, in God's name go home, it is not worthy of you.

Now, I propose to address the people during this canvass upon questions of this sort. I propose to say to them, Elect a President who will serve you, and elect a Governor who will serve you, and when you find a candidate for Governor—I am making no allusions now to any individual—or for the Legislature, indulging in stump speeches about national politics, tell him, "my dear sir, we do not want your services there; we do not want you to talk about the politics of the State, and tell us what you will do within the sphere of your employment, to advance the well-being of the people of the State." These gentlemen charge me with being a State Rights man, and I do not deny it. My idea of State Rights is that the State shall have the power to discharge all the duties assigned to it under the Constitution, and I am not willing that the State Government shall be made the mere tail of a Presidential kite. If I were a candidate for Governor this year, I would demand your attention for State issues, issues that concern my duties, and not those of the President.

GREELEY AND JEFF DAVIS.

I rejoice that African slavery is abolished. I rejoice that every man in this country has the right to vote. I rejoice that every man is equal before the law, and nobody intends to disturb anybody's rights. But our colored friends are told, in order that they may not go for Greeley, that he went security for Jeff Davis, and that all their rights will go. I pity some people. I was down at Carlinville the other day, and I heard a person who was talking to a colored man say, "You cannot go for old Horace; he went back on you, and went bail for Jeff Davis."

GRANT AND LONGSTREET.

If there are any men here who were in my division at Chicamauga, and were on the left on that terrible morning, they will remember that fearful fight that lasted for three hours on that end of the line, when the divisions of Baird and Johnson and my own were resisting for three hours one of the fiercest attacks that I ever witnessed in any battle during the war! If you visited that battle field afterwards, you will remember that all the trees were torn and marked with bullets! If you observed that bloody field, you saw that there were hundreds of men lying dead upon it, while more than a thousand others were wounded. Who led that charge on the rebel side that day; who was it who, when they were hurled back, rallied them and threw them upon us? ["Longstreet."] Yes, Longstreet; and yet more than two years ago he was appointed by General Grant to one of the most valuable offices in his gift, Surveyor at New Orleans. If General Grant can give a valuable office to Longstreet, who hurled upon us those masses, and who, when they were driven back, reformed them, and hurled them upon us again cannot you forgive Horace Greeley for signing Jeff. Davis' bail bond. [Applause.] Jeff. Davis, I believe, had been in confinement about two years. He had become an elephant on our hands. He would not run away, as Mr. Lincoln wanted him to do. The humanity of the country would not hang him. They would not try him. And whose name do you suppose was first on that bail bond? Did any of you ever hear of Gerrit Smith, one of the purest, best, and earliest Abolitionists? He is now a supporter of General Grant. His is the first name; then comes Horace Greeley, and then there was John Minor Botts, an old loyal and true Virginian. The fact about it is that they relieved the United States of an embarrassment. Jeff Davis is in the country, but nobody has ever called for him, for nobody wants him. [Laughter.]

Yet these tender-hearted gentlemen cannot vote for Greeley because he signed Jeff Davis' bond, but they can vote for General Grant, and laud his patriotism, when he gave a profitable office to the man who at Knoxville, at Chickamauga, everywhere, was one of the most active and earnest of the rebel Generals. By faith are ye saved. [Laughter.] Longstreet is a Grant man, or was a while ago, and that hides a multitude of sins as charity does. Whenever a rebel once votes for Grant he will be pardoned. The pardon is withheld, not because he was a rebel, but because he does not vote for the right ticket. If the rebels had gone to him, man after man, before this late partial amnesty, I could have found the way to have them forgiven. They had only to promise to go with the regular Republican party. And, then, like the men who came into the vineyard at the eleventh hour, when it was pretty near night, they would be given the same pay as those who came early in the day.

PARDON FOR REBELS.

They say that we want to pardon all the rebels; I do, because I am a Republican. I believe that every man ought to be equal before the law, unless he has been convicted of crime by some court. They say, "Do you want to see Jeff. Davis back in the United States Senate? No. That is just the same old conundrum that our Democratic friends used to give us, when they said, "Do you want your daughter to marry a nigger?" [Laughter.] No. "Do you want to see Jeff Davis back in the United States Senate?" No; but I want to apply the republican doctrine, of the equality of all men before the law. If a man is black, I want to forgive him his color. If a man is guilty of a political offence, unless he has been convicted by a court, I want he shall be equal before the law. I do not want to cultivate these endless hates. I do not believe that because the fathers ate sour grapes, the children's teeth shall always be on edge. [Laughter and applause.] We are now entering upon an era of good feeling.

THE DEMOCRATS WILL VOTE FOR GREELEY.

As for you gentlemen of the Democratic party, you have to vote for Greeley, and I will tell you why. [A voice—"We will not do it."]

You will not! Then vote for Grant. ["No, no, no."] The peculiarity of this Greeley organization is this. We do not claim the right to bind anybody. Our men went to Cincinnati because they wanted to. Some of them wanted to make Presidents, and some of them wanted to be Presidents. They nominated Greeley.

The Convention which met at Springfield the other day, claims the right to put a rope around a man's neck. The regulars, denounce any man who does not vote their ticket. The support of Greeley is a free thing. If any Democrat wants to vote for Grant, it is their business, not mine.

[A voice—"We will."]

You will! Good for you. I am glad the time has come when a Democrat can say he will go for Grant. I am glad the time has come when the people are beginning to say they will go as they please. If I could see this despotism of party overthrown, if I could see all the Democrats vote for Grant or Greeley, I should believe that the bloody period of the past was forgotten. Talk about the Democratic party! My good friends, did you ever hear of the person who, when the Doctor said "Your Constitution is all gone," replied, "Constitution all gone! I know that, and I have been living on the by-laws for years." You have been living on the by-laws [laughter], and my regular Republican friends, you are living on even less than that, you are living simply to make one man President [laughter]. You know you cannot nominate anybody but Grant. You know the office-holders will not let anybody but him be nominated, and you know if he were not nominated, the Republican party would dissolve. Why? Because the mission of the Republican party is accomplished, and they keep it alive to make offices for themselves. It was too grand, too noble for that. It was organized to defend human liberty, to put down secession, and to establish the equality of all men. It has done its glorious work, and it is a shame to use it as a mere pedler's cart, simply to peddle out offices, and have it commanded by tide water gaugers.

THE STATE GOVERNMENTS.

But I am not going to say anything about politics. I am too old for that. We have lived through the flood. I do not believe the country will be destroyed, whether Grant or Greeley is elected. But I do believe that unless you take hold of your own institutions, unless you return to fundamental Republican principles, and give them their proper influence in the control of the National and State Governments, it will be [?] for the country. My friend, Governor Oglesby, is reported to have said, in his speech at Springfield, that the affairs of the State are too small to require attention. He also said that, if the people […] the Federal Government […] will not interfere with them. I insist that the State Governments demand a large share of your attention, and that abuses and errors which have crept in during the war, when your thoughts have been directed to the war, and other subjects of that class, must now be taken hold of and corrected.

I now wish to demonstrate, if I can, the duty of the people of this State to so vote and to so act as will best advance their own interests. In this connection I had intended to speak somewhat of myself. You recollect that four years ago, I had the honor of addressing a great many gentlemen here, and of asking them to vote for me for Governor, and, at the same time, I asked them to vote for General Grant. The State was carried for General Grant by 51,000 votes, and the people of the State did me the honor of giving me a majority equally large for the office of Governor. After my election, I came to the conclusion that it was my duty to devote myself to the interests of the people of the State. It is one of the most deplorable things in our politics that every officer that is elected must be chosen with reference to his mere Presidential preferences. Here, in this great State, with its two millions and a half of people,—and there are men present now who will see ten millions of souls within its limits—it seems to me that its interests are of enough importance to justify the attention of the people in State elections to the interests of the State alone. I really came to the opinion that it was important to the people of the State that they should come to regard their own interests as involved in their own Constitution, and their own laws as worthy of the most profound attention.

STATE RIGHTS.

In my first message to the General Assembly I urged upon them the importance of demanding for the State and its Constitution and laws the respect not only of the people of the State, but the respect of all the other States and of the General Government. In that message I insisted that the General Government and the State Governments were created each for independent and separate objects, and that they were, with respect to their own duties, independent of each other, and that each in its own sphere is sovereign in the sense of their relative independence. About that time a good many gentlemen began to complain of what they called my State Rights doctrines. At a later day, and in all my messages, I pressed that view upon the people of the State, and the reasons were, I believed, that the laws made by the Legislature of the State subject to the Constitution of the United States and of our own State, are supreme over all laws. Now, gentlemen, understand me, I insist that the laws of this State that are in conformity with the Constitution of the United States, and in conformity with the Constitution of our own State; are the supreme law and rule for the government of our own people, and the President and Governor are alike bound to obey them, and that is what my friends call my State Rights doctrine.

WHY OGLESBY LOVES HIS COUNTRY.

My friend Governor Oglesby and myself naturally divide on this question. I regard him and myself as being, perhaps, the exactest representatives of the two opposing opinions. Governor Oglesby, in his speech at Springfield, lauded the power of the National Government. So do I. Governor Oglesby spoke of the glory and loveliness of the National Government. So do I—no, I do not, because it is not necessary that I should. Governor Oglesby, in his speech, declared that he loved the National better than he loved the State Government. Upon that question of affection I have no controversy with the Governor. The Good Book says that where our treasures are, our hearts are. It is understood that the Governor is exceedingly anxious to serve the National Government [laughter]; and no doubt his affections, although they are just at this moment pretty ardent toward the people of the State, yet they are burning that he, like his love, shall pass beyond the limits of the State, and, as old Governor Reynolds used to say, "To the White House beyond the mountains, made with hands." [Laughter.] That may account for his ardent affection there; and I may add that, no doubt General Beveridge, who is now in the service of the Federal Government, as a member of Congress, is contracting and narrowing his love. He is about to love the State of Illinois better than he does the Federal Government, because if Governor Oglesby shall be translated—is not that the word to express taking up a man to heaven alive?—if Oglesby shall be translated to Washington, General Beveridge hopes to be translated to Springfield as the Governor. This may account for the love of those gentlemen just now, and perhaps it is a little more intense than it usually is. Perhaps I ought not to assert that that is the foundation of Governor Oglesby's belief, because it is not. Governor Oglesby believes in the supremacy, as I understand him, the limitless supremacy of the National Government. I believe in the limited supremacy of the National Government. When the Federal Constitution declares that this Constitution, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land, I believe, just as it is written that the Constitution of the United States and the laws made in pursuance thereof are supreme. I believe, however, that there is no conflict between what I call State sovereignty, and the Federal Government. And, by the way, Governor Oglesby, in his speech at Springfield, intimates that the Governor of the State is teaching State Sovereignty, and thereby sowing the seeds of treason among the people.

FEDERAL AND STATE GOVERNMENTS.

I believe that the Government of the United States and of a State are distinct and independent of each other within their respective spheres of action, although existing and exercising their powers within the same territorial limits. I believe that neither Government can intrude within the jurisdiction, or authorize any interference therein, with the action of the other. Now, that is my political faith, or I may go further and say that I believe that the Federal Government and the State Governments are each sovereign. Mark me, I state that I believe them to be each sovereign within their respective spheres. I believe, too, that in this country the powers of Government, of Sovereignty, are divided between the Government of the Union and those of the States. I believe they are each sovereign with respect to the objects committed to it, and are neither sovereign with respect to the objects committed to the other, and that doctrine is characterized as the State Rights heresy, the pestilent doctrine of State Rights. But in the first case, I read from a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, made last December, and in the second I read from the elaborate opinion of old John Marshall, who was, in his day, regarded as an unfaltering, incurable Federalist; and these constitute my political faith on these subjects. I believe, also, that to secure obedience to your laws, passed for the protection of your rights, they must have such power as will insure obedience, and that the way to secure the obedience of the people is to convince them that the laws have been enacted by those having the right to make the laws. I take it, that those who teach the doctrines opposed to me, and those in favor of secession, occupy two extremes. The secessionists believe that the doctrine of State Rights justified the overthrow of the Union. Those who favor a centralization of the Government, believe that the National Government may destroy the States. I believe that the States are a part of our system, and that they cannot be destroyed, that they ought not to be destroyed, that the places assigned them by the Constitution should be maintained, and their authority should be asserted and defended. That is the foundation of my difference with General Grant's Administration and with Governor Oglesby.

MILITARY OCCUPATION OF CHICAGO.

Last winter, and I allude to the controversy only to illustrate this view, upon the happening of the great fire in Chicago, General Sheridan called in troops into the city properly enough. I made no objection to his calling the troops there, for they had violated no law. He employed the troops to govern the city. He raised troops of his own there. Those troops were all upon duty there. A citizen was shot down in the streets by armed men raised by his authority. That I regarded as a simply lawless act, and I advised the Grand Jury to inquire into the circumstances, and if anybody was guilty of a violation of the law, indict and punish him, and that was all there was of that. On the 28th day of October, an application was made for other troops to be sent to Chicago. On the 31st day of October, as I am now told, General Sherman indorsed on the application, "I have no troops for any such purpose," and I am told that General Grant himself then made an indorsement, "General Sherman will send four companies of the Eighth Infantry, now at New York Harbor, to Chicago, to act as police." That was General Grant's own order. I protested that order was illegal, and I have never heard a man assert that it was legal. I asserted that that act was a violation of the Constitution of the United States, and of the laws of the United States. It was making the military superior to the civil authorities, and was a violation of the Constitution and laws of this State, and I have never heard anybody assert to the contrary. But my friend, Governor Oglesby, when at Springfield the other day,—and I cannot account for the Governor's selection of these things as an object of attack, because I give him my word, I neither mean to be a candidate for Governor nor Senator, so there is a fair field there,—said in his speech down there that:

IT IS UN-CON-STI-TU-TIONAL!

Now and then occasionally a gentleman of considerable ability pops up somewhere in the United States—sometimes in Illinois [laughter]—and gravely turns over the musty leaves of the Constitution, searches into the mysterious depths of the reconstruction law, hunts out the habeas corpus clause, and contends that the liberties of the people are utterly destroyed [laughter]; and then he will sit down and write a message as long as an old cow's tail [laughter] and send it to the Legislature or to Congress, or some other deliberative body, avowing that the whole thing is going to destruction, and that unless the people take him up and put him in some big office, the whole country will be absolutely ruined. [Applause.]

That the people of this country might do a great deal worse than put me into a big office, I never doubted, never. [Laughter.] That I did take up that musty Constitution, which I had solemnly sworn to support, and did earnestly urge that its provisions were violated I confess, because, although I love my party, I love the laws of my country more than any party. [Applause.] When these troops had been sent to Chicago, in violation of the Constitution and the laws, I addressed the President on the subject. I urged him to modify the order, so as not to violate, and not to offend against the laws of the State; for, in my judgment, no man is superior to the laws of a State. Presidents and Governors are but servants of the law. We have no master in this country, thank God, and, I trust, the time will never come when a Governor of Illinois will not dare say to a President, "obey the law"; and, so long as I am the Governor of Illinois, whether its laws are violated by a President or by anybody else, I will invoke the power of the State to punish them, if I can. [Applause.] I have no faith in men to protect human liberty. I do not care who the man is, I am not willing to trust him with my rights. I propose to trust them with the Constitutions which the people have prepared and settled as the rule for the government of those who serve them. I said "General Grant, your order violates the Constitution and the laws, and I ask you to correct it." He refused. That was my whole offence of which the Governor speaks when he says that I looked over the musty, the musty leaves of the Constitution. If it was not read and studied more than those gentlemen read it, it would be musty, indeed. [Laughter and applause.]

Soon after this the friends of General Grant said: "Here, Governor Palmer is hurting the Republican party; let us have a caucus on the subject." My Republican friends went down, and we had a caucus, in which a vote was taken, and the Republican caucus resolved that the President had done wrong and the Governor had done right, and, except about half-a-dozen extra friends of General Grant who dodged, all the members of the Republican House of Representatives voted for and passed them. Listen to them:

That the military occupation of Chicago should be discussed and decided upon the well-known principles of constitutional law, applicable to the existing […] in the case.

Resolved, That the military should be in strict subordination to the civil power, and we regard any infraction of this principle as a most dangerous precedent, establishing precedents dangerous to liberty. We believe the military should never be called upon to interfere in the domestic affairs of the State […] except in the mode pointed out by the Constitution and laws of the state.

Now, who objects to that? Who? That is State Rights, as I preach it. Now mark, that this was a Republican caucus, and that Governor Oglesby, in discussing my conduct, is not attacking me alone, but the caucus of the Republican House of Representatives. It is easy to assail me, because, just at this time, it is regarded as pretty good Republicanism to attack me, for I have gone to Cincinnati, and it is very safe. But it is a different thing to attack the Republican House of Representatives, and yet I never said anything about General Grant half as bad as they did. I will read:

Resolved, That we deem it unlawful, and an infraction of the Constitution both of this State and of the United States, the late military occupation of Chicago, and the military operations therein.

Now, that is stronger than I said it, because I was more polite and decorous. These were plain Republicans. They were not State Rights Republicans either. They had not been looking over the musty pages of the Constitution seeking sedition and trouble, because there are a good many of them. The Governor says it is a bad thing to attack General Grant:

Yet, in view of the extraordinary circumstances and the great calamity existing when the military power was exercised, we exonerate the Federal Government, and the Federal military authorities, from an intent wilfully to trespass upon the Constitutional rights of the State, or interfere with its Constitutional authorities.

That is to say, in view of the fact that they did not know any better, we let them off. [Laughter.] That is the real reason I do not believe General Grant meant to violate the Constitution; and that reminds me of a letter I received and which I wish I had brought with me. You recollect how the Republican papers opened on me. The storm raged and howled, and I, who thought myself the very pink and model of Republicanism, was arraigned by every Republican newspaper in the country, with two or three exceptions, and I believe I was defended by one which has fallen from grace since that time. But I am disposed always to give a man credit for what he has done. The Chicago Post, published by the Pension Agent, and other papers, published by this Postmaster, and that Postmaster, and the other Postmaster, poured their hot shot upon me until it seemed to me that not only had I ceased to be a Republican, but I doubted whether I would be admitted into any healthy political organization afterward. At this time, as I opened my mail one day, I found a letter, which seemed to have no date, no address, but it said that "In the matter of the military occupation of Chicago, Governor Palmer was right and Sheridan was wrong." Thinks I, that is gospel. I went on down and I found the name of H. E. Hubbell, Fairfax, Vt. I had never heard of Hubbell, and never heard of Fairfax, but I was like the old preacher who, in standing over the sinner who had been bitten by a snake, and was very penitent, said, "Thank God for snakes." [Laughter.] I thanked God for Fairfax, Vt., and I thanked God for H. E. Hubbell. In that letter he says: "If we had a statesman for President, General Sheridan would have been rebuked, but Grant probably cares nothing for the Constitution and perhaps knows no more about it than Nicodemus did of the new birth." [Laughter.] That is my deliberate conviction of the origin of that miserable order sending troops to Chicago to act as police. And then a Republican Legislature said the act was unlawful and unconstitutional, but that, in view of the circumstances, they were not to be blamed for it. I thought that they had said just about the truth.

THE WISDOM OF HIS DOCTRINES.

Now this doctrine, this theory of mine, is assailed, and my friend, the Governor, goes on at great length to tell of the serious consequences that result from it. My political faith is very brief. It is that the only safety for popular liberty, is in the observance of constitutions and laws. I recognize no man in this country, as having a right to rule me, or to rule you. I understand that, when your fathers framed constitutions they bound every man until you chose to release them. I believe that the constitution and the laws are the guarantees of your rights and mine, and that, without inquiring whether a law originates in the Federal or the State Government, if it is the law, it must be obeyed. Nothing is more dangerous than to concede that a President or a Governor may violate your laws. You cannot hold your liberty at the will of anybody. You must inquire what the law is, the fixed, uniform, steady, reasonable rule of the law, and that rule, that law, assures the safety of all your rights.

THE LAKE FRONT STEAL.

But, at Washington, they treat State interests with perfect contempt. Early in my administration occurred that magnificent fraud called "The Lake Front Steal." You remember it. Now, the Legislature actually gave to the railroad companies the peoples' property, valued at $2,600,000. They gave, in addition, a part of the lake shore in front of Chicago, and the control of the navigable waters of the lake as far as they could, for a mile out, almost, and for miles along that shore. For all that they demanded the enormous sum of $800,000, and they provided that they should pay $200,000 at once, and, if the city of Chicago would not then release all its interest, they should not be required to pay anything more. That measure was carried by barefaced corruption. I make the statement squarely and distinctly. [Applause.] Money was brought to Springfield, and almost openly employed to carry the bill, for I would as soon have been a party to the plunder of a bank. [Applause.] Then a majority of the Legislature passed the bill over the Governor's veto, and the only good thing there was about the Lake Front was that when the Constitutional Convention met, they gave the Governor such power that it takes two-thirds to pass a bill over his veto, and then there can be no stealing, unless the Governor comes in for a slice. [Laughter.] I can name to you men who openly and shamelessly betrayed the people of the State of Illinois in voting for that law. But a crime against the State of Illinois is of such small consequence, that they have been appointed by President Grant to some of the most responsible offices in the State. The pillaging of the people in the State Governments is no crime, and plunderers have been appointed to offices, and they hold them now, and are travelling over this State organizing the Republican party to insure the renomination of General Grant ["Name them"]. I can do it, but the truth about it is, the men I refer to will never ask me who I mean. [Laughter.] One of them wrote to me once to know whether I had ever said he was not honest, and I answered that I did not know that I had used just that language, but that I had said something so much like it that I could not venture to deny it. [Laughter.] They will never ask me for them. And yet these men who shamelessly sold the interests of the people of the State, have been given Federal offices and when I insist that the laws of the State shall be enforced, they turn around and say: What! You are a State Rights man. If you protest against robbing the State, you are a State Rights man, and you are sowing the seeds of treason." The interests of the State are not, it seems, of enough importance to justify a complaint that men take bribes for transferring property to railroad corporations. I want you to understand that on this point I am distinctly, positively, in earnest. I am charging that the measure was passed by bribery and corruption, and that there are men who took part in it who are now holding prominent offices under the Federal Government, and were appointed, too, after the President was informed of their character.

RESPECT FOR THE STATE DEMANDED.

I desire, then, that the State Government shall have such a degree of respect as will induce the people to give it such measure of attention as to select men whom they can trust to look after the interests of the State, and I am willing to take the imputation of being a State Rights man too, for it is the old doctrine of the fathers, and I do not profess to be wiser than they. And more than that, I want you to say, whenever a man is a candidate for a State office, "We do not understand now that we are electing you to make laws at Washington. We expect you to serve the State. If you do not think you can serve the State, do not be a candidate." Do not subordinate our interests to the claims of mere party politicians. Do not allow this magnificent State with its almost three millions of population and with its immense resources, to be made the subject of barter and dicker simply that politicians may get power. You cannot afford to do it. It is the State that you must look to, at last, for the solution of the problems that affect labor, education, pauperism, and crime. It is the State, from which the laws emanate which most materially and seriously affect you in all the delicate and tender relations of life. You cannot honor the Constitution and laws of your State too much. I have said that I desire hereafter to consider the problem of the division of the products of labor between capital and the laborer. I desire also to consider the problems of abuse, of crime, and its prevention or suppression. I desire to consider the problems of pauperism and insanity, and all those sorrows that affect mankind, and they are among the most important that concern us now. They are to be effected through your State Governments, and it is to them that we must turn your attention.

KEEP POWER NEAR THE PEOPLE.

I have been speaking much longer than I intended. When I commenced I designed presenting you a few formal remarks, but I really feel, my countrymen, that it is very much to be a citizen of a free country, responsible for its Government, and chargeable with care for the well-being of its people. If you are faithless to your trust, to whom can the country look? If you are the slaves of your prejudices, to whom will the people turn? If you are not true yourselves, who will care for you? If you submit to the domination of a party, and give up your right to think for yourselves, whom can you blame if your interests are sacrificed? If you learn to worship men, until the partisans of some man claim he is above criticism, and above rebuke, what will become of public liberty? The people, I repeat, are the great objects of Government. The well-being of all affords the reason we submit to the burden of Government, and when the relation of an office-holder is rightly understood, he is but a servant at last. If he is unfaithful or incapable, you have but to say, "thou hast been weighed in the balance, and found wanting." Then select some one else. I know during this canvass we shall have these discussions. We shall see all bitterness that parties can employ against men who are said to desert their organization. We shall have the war, slavery, and the rebellion, fought over, but I beg you to direct your attention to questions that relate to your own interests. Look to Washington. There is the centre of power, and there is the centre of corruption, not because the Federal Government is a failure, but because the President and Congress are so far from you that you do not know what they are doing. That is the secret of the danger attending the Federal Government. Who of you knows what your member of Congress has been doing for the last six months? You sometimes read in a paper that Mr. A. offered a resolution, or Mr. A offered a bill, but what do you know about what Mr. A has been doing in his days or his nights at Washington, or to what extent he has been a party to rings, combinations, and trades for the sacrifice of your rights? You do not know anything about it. When your man goes to Springfield, you can hear from him; in your township you can see him. At Springfield you can know something about him; at Washington, you know nothing. The nearer the people can keep power to themselves, the safer it is for them; where they can watch. Let the State Governments, therefore, discharge all their functions, because you can watch them. Let the county governments and the township governments discharge all the duties you can impose on them for you can watch them. When men get across the Alleghany Mountains to Washington, the newspaper press, the reporters, and the telegraph, furnish you with a simple word now and then, and that is a word in praise of the members, and you know nothing about what they are doing. Your member is not influenced there. Public sentiment does not affect them. They come back with a flattering endorsement of their Republicanism. He has not been very industrious, but he is a Republican. He has not been very honest, but he is a first-class Republican. [Laughter.] He has not been very sober, but he has always voted the ticket. [Renewed laughter.] And these are all the recommendations which he is able to bring back to you, because that is all you can know about him. Of course I have no allusion to any particular person. I am only insisting upon the importance of people knowing what is being done by men who are remote from them, and the necessity, therefore, of watchfulness […] of care, is constantly pressing upon you.

I say, again, I know that this summer we shall have these struggles. Permit me to say to you, my exhortations upon this subject are worth more than those of any other man who has the reputation of being a politician but I beg of you to attend to this view of this question, when you go home, sit down and think for yourselves. Consider what it is that constitutes the whole duty of a good citizen—the whole duty.

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, May 27.

In the money markets, both local and general, matters are very quiet, and money is plenty.

Speculation of all kinds seems to have come to a standstill within the past day or two. The wheat speculators in this market seem undecided about what line of policy to pursue; and in railway stocks in New York, the speculative fever seems to have entirely subsided.

The increased shipments of grain from this city eastward have made an increased supply of New York funds, and the price of exchange has fallen to par for sales between banks.

The movement of currency toward the country is light yet, but altogether, considerable has been sent out during the past two or three weeks, and there may be enough in the country now to move the grain that will come forward.

WITHDRAWING THE CLAIMS FOR INDIRECT DAMAGES.

The report of the Senate, favorable to the adoption of the supplement to the Treaty of Washington, is practically a withdrawal of all claims on the part of the United States, for indirect damages in connection with the Alabama claims. This action of the Senate, however, has had a very insignificant effect on the prices of gold and of United States bonds, just as we mentioned several days ago, in this column would probably be the case. Scarcely any sensible person believed that a claim for indefinite damages could result in anything but a dispute between the two nations, and though it is not improbable that a dispute, with the possibility of a complete rupture, would not have been adverse to the political plans of some, it is apparent that the general public has never contemplated such a possibility.

THE PROPOSED COMPULSION OF THE BANKS.

United States bonds are on the average from ½ to ⅝ of 1 per cent higher than they were a week ago, this is due almost entirely to the failure of Mr Boutwell's scheme of confiscating the 6 per cent bonds deposited by the banks to secure circulation. Had Mr. Boutwell's bill been passed, many of the banks would have withdrawn their circulation and sold their bonds. The banks hold $95,000,000 of bonds of 1881 which are worth about 5 per cent more in the market than the new 5 per cents, and are worth probably 10 per cent more than the 4½ per cent bonds, (which the Secretary proposed to substitute) would be worth in the market. The banks would, therefore, have sold their 1881s rather than make a forced exchange, and though the marketing of so large an amount would have made some depression in the price of 1881s the bank would have thus avoided some of the loss.

It is by no means certain, however, that the scheme of compelling the National Banks to submit to the exchange, has been entirely abandoned. It is asserted by Washington correspondents that a majority of the Committee of Banking and Currency are in favor of making the attempt in some other bill, and at the next session of Congress, and it is intimated that if the tax on deposits are taken off, the attempt will be made.

BONDS TO SECURE CIRCULATION.

The United States Treasurer holds as security for circulation, in round numbers, the following sums:

United States 6 per cent bonds, 1881s	$95,000,000
United States 6 per cent bonds, currency	15,000,000
United States 6 per cent bonds, 5-20s	64,000,000
United States 5 per cent bonds, 10-40s	102,000,000
United States 5 per cent bonds, new '81s	102,000,000
United States 5 per cent bonds, June 14, 1858	640,000
Total	$378,640,000
Number of banks organized	1,983
Capital	$474,483,947

TAXATION OF THE BANKS.

Mr. C. Hall, of Boston, who was before the Committee of Banking and Currency on behalf of the National Banks, a few days ago, presented the following table, showing what the banks have paid in taxes since 1864 up to the present time:

On circulation	$19,100,000
Deposit	18,500,000
Capital	2,400,000
Dividends, profits, and licences	36,000,000
Stamps (estimated)	4,000,000
Total	$80,000,000

Mr. Hall held that the reserve requirements entailed an annual loss to the banks of $10,000,000 on idle capital. The tax on circulation was levied for the support of the Bureau of the Comptroller of the Currency, and amounted to—

	$19,100,000
Whole expense to January 1, 1872	2,663,136
Surplus in the Treasury	$16,436,864

This shows that the expense is only about ⅙ of 1 per cent. The tax is 1 per cent. Mr. Hall has prepared an important statement, showing the percentage of expense of all national banks, as follows:

Percentage of United States taxes to the capital	2.3
Percentage of State taxes to the capital	2.3
Percentage of expenses to the capital	3.6
Total	8.

Thus he estimates that on an average it costs 8 per cent of a bank's capital to run the bank, and that it cannot commence to make dividends until after passing the point where 8 per cent is made. By another table he shows that, while the average dividends and net profits in 1869 were 15½ per cent upon all national banking capital, the average in 1871 was 9 4-10 per cent, showing a reduction of profits of 6 1-10 per cent.

THE OUTFLOW OF SPECIE.

The exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending May 25, reached the enormous amount of $4,378,000. Many persons—and among them some of the bankers of New York—look upon this immense movement of specie with apprehension, believing that if it continues a few weeks, it will seriously affect the reserves of the New York banks—which are largely composed of specie—and oblige the calling in of loans, which would result in an extreme stringency of money. We do not, however, take so apprehensive a view of the matter. The product of our mines has been greatly increased during the past year, and we can afford to export more gold than ever before. Except to the extent of the average of about $20,000,000 of specie held by the New York banks, and counted as part of their reserves, gold and silver are not used for money in this country, and are only commodities for which we are necessarily compelled to find a market abroad where they are used for money. Even after we resume specie payments the surplus product of the mines over and above what we keep in circulation as money must go abroad. But if the importing merchants overestimate the ability of consumers to take and pay for foreign goods, the capital of the importers will be locked up in unsalable goods, their money will go abroad to pay for them, and thus money would become tight, the importers would fail, the volume of imports would be suddenly and greatly diminished, and this in turn would diminish the ability of foreign consumers to take our cotton, breadstuffs, petroleum, etc. It is thus possible for over-trading to result in a reaction and temporary suspension, producing distress. But, as said before, the increase in the production of precious metals has been so great during the past year, that in the present instance, it seems there is legitimate ground for a vast expansion of foreign trade and a much greater export of specie than last year.

THE IMPORT AND EXPORT TRADE.

About two-thirds of all the foreign imports of the United States are landed at New York, though a much smaller proportion of the exports of domestic products—other than specie—go from that port, as the great bulk of cotton exports go from New Orleans. The following summary of the import and export trade of New York for ten months, however, shows the general tendency of the trade:

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR NINE MONTHS ENDING MARCH 30.

	1870.	1871.	1872.
Six months	$134,708,154	$156,339,208	$183,028,276
January	24,725,375	28,792,062	34,679,496
February	25,367,998	36,491,324	38,306,143
March	29,695,633	38,696,064	39,218,268
April	29,372,299	32,957,661	46,443,937
Total for 10 mos.	$243,869,459	$292,286,319	$342,576,120
Deduct specie	12,084,204	7,949,254	2,244,387
Total mdse	$231,785,255	$284,337,065	$340,331,733

EXPORTS (EXCLUSIVE OF SPECIE) FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN PORTS FOR TEN MONTHS OF THE FISCAL YEAR.

	1870.	1871.	1872.
Six months, ending Jan. 1	$109,954,573	$107,654,919	$119,604,290
January	12,393,166	18,837,876	18,951,004
February	11,940,146	18,739,742	17,915,169
March	15,943,095	22,139,332	16,530,019
April	14,697,825	18,930,074	17,089,784
Total pro'de.	$165,428,805	$186,301,943	$190,090,265
Add specie	24,754,420	64,685,061	32,037,065
Total exp'ts.	$190,183,225	$250,987,004	$221,127,331

Taking the ten months together, the exports show a gain of only four and a half millions in produce and merchandise, and a decrease of over thirty-two millions in specie.

Leaving the specie out of the account, the increase in exports is less than five millions, against an increase in imports of fifty-six millions. Of the three hundred and forty millions merchandise landed there the last ten months, only $124,360,989 were included in every form of dry goods; the remainder consisted of tea, coffee, sugar, metals, spirits, hides, leather, spices, and every other form of general merchandise.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean, furnish quotations for Government bonds and local securities, as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
United States 6s of '81	119	119¼@119½
5-20s of '62	113¼	113½
5-20s of '64	113¼	113½
5-20s of '65	114¼	115 @115¼
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	115¼	115½
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	117	117¼@117½
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	116¼	116½@116⅝
10-40s	111¼	....
United States new 5 per cents	112¼	....
United States Currency 6's	117	117¼@117½
Northern Pacific gold 7-30s	..	100 and int.
Illinois County and Town 10s	..	95@98
Chicago City 7s	..	100 and int.
Cook County 7s	..	100 and int.
Gold exchange	..	113½
Sterling exchange (large drafts)	109@110	
Gold and gold coupons	113⅛	113½

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record, Monday, May 27.

CITY PROPERTY.

Bremer st, e of Oak st, e f, 22 ft to alley, dated May 20; consideration, $900.

Crittenden st, near Currier st, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated May 17; consideration, $550.

Chapin st, bet Noble and Currier sts, n f, 25 ft to alley, dated May 17; consideration, $650.

Lots 29 to 35, of w ½ Lots 20 to 24, of Block 2, Sheffield's Addition, dated May 18; consideration, $10,500.

Flournoy st, n w cor of Robey st, s f, 125 ft to alley, with Lots 62 to 65, in Block 13, of s ½ Sec 31, 39, 14, dated May 21; consideration, $8,500.

Second st, near Leavitt st, s f, 24 ft to alley, dated April 13; consideration, $550.

Second st, n e cor of Leavitt st, s f, 48 ft to alley, dated April 4; consideration, $1,300.

McGregor st, s e cor Buddan st, n f, 25 ft to alley, dated May 16; consideration, $900.

Lots 8 and 9, of Block 1, of Blocks 14, 16, and 17, of s ½ Sec 31, 39, 14, dated March 1; consideration, $2,200.

Lot 32, in Block 4, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated March 22; consideration, $740.

Lot 66, in Block 24, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated April 1; consideration, $750.

Belknap st, w of Morgan st, n f, 25 ft to alley, dated May 20; consideration, $750.

Burnside st, near Twenty-seventh st, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated May 25; consideration, $2,500.

Astor st, s e cor of Schiller st, w f, 83½x85¼ ft (except a 30 of w 136 ft), in Astor's Addition, dated April 20; consideration, $40,000.

Prairie av, near Thirty-fourth st, e f, 72 ft to alley, dated April 26; consideration, $5,400.

Henry st, bet Ladin and Loomis sts, n f, 26 ft to alley, dated March 30; consideration, $1,250.

Coolidge st, e of and near Throop st n f, 24 ft to alley, dated April 19; consideration, $1,600.

Pearson st, e of Rush st, s f, 31x71 ft, dated April 1; consideration, $2,100.

North Dearborn st, n w cor of Schiller st, e f, 75x149 ft, dated May 23; consideration, $18,000.

Liberty st, 150 ft west of Jefferson st s f, 25 ft, with cottage, dated May 27; consideration, $500.

West Madison st, between Ladin and Loomis sts, n f, 48 feet to alley, dated May 27; consideration, $8,000.

Lot 9, of Price's Subdivision, in Ogden's n e ¼ Section 28, 39, 13, dated May 27; consideration, $650.

Lot 20, in Block 9, of e ½ Section 31, 39, 14, dated May 21; consideration, $900.

Lot 21, in Block 9, of e ½ Section 31, 39, 14, dated May 21; consideration, $900.

Lot 18, in same Subdivision, dated May 18; consideration, $900.

Leavitt st, between Harrison and VanBuren st, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated April 1; consideration, $3,600.

25 ft adjoining above, dated April 1; consideration, $1,600.

Emma st, w of Noble st, n f, 25 ft to alley, dated Feb. 27; consideration, $675.

West Adams st, bet Centre av and Throop st, n f, 21¾ ft to alley, dated April 29; consideration, $9,600.

Lake front, 80 ft n of Thirteenth st, s f, 26 ft to alley, dated May 24; consideration, $12,000.

Indiana av, bet Thirty-fifth and Crippin sts, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated May 27; consideration, $2,400.

Catherine st, s e cor of Centre av, n f, 48 ft to alley, dated May 23; consideration, $2,000.

Lot 45, in Block 2, of Scammon's Blocks 31 and 32 Sec 33, 39, 14, dated May 23; consideration, $750.

Jefferson st, bet Barber and Henry sts, w f, 50 ft to alley, dated May 27; consideration, $2,000.

Coolidge st, bet Lincoln and Wood sts, s f, 48 ft to alley, dated May 25; consideration, $1,200.

Lot 57, in Houghton's Block 4, of State Bank Addition, dated May 27; consideration, $1,100.

Lots 15 to 18, in Block 1, of David S Lee's Addition, dated May 27; consideration, $6,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

S ½ Block 2, in Wright and Windett's s w ¼ Section 9, 38, 14, dated May 24; consideration, $7,500.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, May 27.

The following are the receipts and shipments of flour, grain, and produce for the past twenty-four hours:

	Received. 1872.	Received. 1871.	Shipped. 1872.	Shipped. 1871.
Flour, brls	4,752	4,202	7,501	6,011
Wheat, bu	10,171	46,250	60,585	32,879
Corn, bu	365,555	274,983	284,237	199,788
Oats, bu	113,170	42,040	92,302	12,891
Rye, bu	4,265	4,350	10,270	3,624
Barley, bu	4,450	1,084	3,535	1,371
Grass seed, lbs	6,780	3,240	88,075	....
Flax seed, lbs	....	....	....	....
Broom corn, lbs	21,250	6,360	6,750	15,400
Cured meats, lbs	189,380	161,870	476,903	442,310
Beef, brls	....	....	....	18
Pork, brls	349	8	443	187
Lard, lbs	8,540	19,260	304,999	355,800
Tallow, lbs	20,450	18,100	20,000	960
Butter, lbs	71,250	68,625	51,270	69,400
Live hogs, No	3,136	2,900	7,798	3,616
Cattle, No	1,286	278	2,699	1,862
Sheep, No	101	340	....	....
Hides, lbs	85,410	38,553	105,993	20,200
Highwines, brls	545	104	616	425
Wool, lbs	160,090	40,910	87,071	14,500
Potatoes, bu	2,700	4,721	879	350
Lumber, m	3,428	1,936	2,313	3,104
Shingles, m	3,480	2,680	2,034	2,287
Lath, m	160	268	313	308
Salt, brls	280	....	1,010	2,709

Withdrawn on Saturday from store for city consumption: 2,068 bu wheat, 771 bu corn, 639 bu oats.

A shipment of 33,000 bu wheat on Friday last was erroneously reported as corn. The shipments of the week were, therefore, 167,209 bu wheat, and 1,413,953 bu corn.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 62 cars wheat; 673 cars and 69,500 bu corn; 163 cars and 16,000 bu oats; 6 cars rye; 1 car barley. Total, (905 cars) 476,000 bu.

There was more trading in produce circles to-day, but principally in corn and oats, with few important changes in prices, though receipts were the largest of the year in all the leading breadstuffs. For the first time since the opening of navigation they were in excess of the shipments in both corn and oats. The weather was fine, which revived the hopes of those who have been fearing that the season will be wet, and it was especially welcome, as the indications last evening were in favor of a fearful storm here to-day. The movement in groceries was on a somewhat limited scale to-day, neither the local nor interior demands being very considerable, and values underwent no visible change. Coffees were more settled than during last week, but were none the less firm, prices here being relatively much lower than at the East. Sugars—both raw and refined—were firm, as were also teas, soaps and spices. Dry goods met with a fair inquiry, and for seasonable fabrics the prevalent feeling was one of firmness. The butter market was dull, there being only a moderate inquiry from any source. Prices were not quotably lower, but with the single exception of choice new yellow, which is scarce, there was a pretty general disposition to concede. Bagging remains firm and unchanged. The cheese trade is improving some in activity, and for prime goods there is a slightly firmer feeling. No change was noticeable in the coal market. Only a limited business was doing at $11.00 for Lehigh; at $9.50@10.00 for Lackawanna, at $9.00@9.50 for Erie. Fruits and fish met with a fair demand, and were quoted steady at last week's prices. Hay, hides, and leather were firm and unchanged. There was a good demand for oils, and prices were firm all around. Turpentine advanced 2c, but aside from this, values underwent no quotable change. The market for lumber at the yards continues active, and, with the exception of a slight decline on common descriptions, quotations remain substantially the same as noted on Saturday. Hard wood lumber is improving in demand, and quotations are more fully sustained. The supply is rather small, particularly of cherry and walnut grades. No new features were developed in the markets for metals and tinners' stock. The demand from the interior continues active, and the views of dealers are firm. The iron, nail, naval, and cooperage markets were only fairly active, at former quotations. Potatoes continue in good demand, and are firmly held at about Saturday's ruling figures. Poultry was more active and firmer for live chickens. Wool was dull and easy, at former figures. Eggs were active at a range of 12@12½c per doz for choice packages.

A resolution was offered on 'Change to-day, for action to-morrow, to the effect that, in order to afford needed rest and a comfort to members during the summer months, the "call session" be dispensed with on Saturdays, from June 1 to October 1, and that the hall be closed at 3 o'clock on that day during those four months, beginning with Saturday next. The reading of the resolution was received with much applause.

Highwines were steady at the advance noted on Saturday, though the market was not quite as strong. Sales were reported of 250 brls at 88c.

Lake freights were active, and strong, opening at ¼c advance, and closing ½c higher than on Saturday; at 7c for corn by sail to Buffalo; 7½c for wheat to do; 12c on corn to Oswego; and 13c on do to Kingston. Through rates were quoted at 21c on corn, and 23c on wheat to New York; 24c on corn to Portland, and 26c on do to Boston. A total of 13 charters was reported, which will carry out 28,000 bu wheat, 230,000 bu corn, and 60,000 bu oats.

Provisions were a shade firmer, though not active, in sympathy with stronger markets in the East, and an advance of 5c per 100 lbs in the price of live hogs. Mess pork was in moderate demand on option account, and very steady. Lard was 5c per 100 lbs higher, and wanted. Meats were quiet, but firm; especially on short ribs, for which there were several bids on the floor. Shoulders were not wanted, and were offered sparingly without finding buyers. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller May, $12.50; do seller June, $12.50@12.55; do seller July $12.75; do seller August, nominal at $12.95@13.00; prime mess, $11.25@11.50. Lard, cash or seller May, $8.65; do seller June, $8.62½@8.65; do seller July, $8.70; summer lard, $8.25. Dry salted meats, 4½c for shoulders, and 6¼@6½c for short ribs; no short clear offered. Boxed meats ½@¾c higher than the above quotations for loose. Sweet pickled hams, 8@9½c, according to weight. Bacon quoted at 5½c for shoulders; 7½c for short ribs; 8c for clear; 11@11½c for hams all packed. Mess beef, $9.00; extra mess beef, $10.00. Beef hams, $25.00. City tallow, 8¼@8¾c. Sales were reported of 1,100 brls mess pork cash or seller the month at $12.50; 200 brls do seller June at $12.50; 500 brls do seller July at $12.70; 1,000 brls do at $12.75; 15 brls rump pork at $10.00; 300 tcs lard seller June at $8.65; 250 tcs summer do at $8.25; 4,000 lbs sweet-pickled bellies at 6½c; 4,000 lbs do (heavy) at 6c.

Flour was dull and neglected by buyers. In their absence, holders were nominally steady at former figures, but, there is no doubt that concessions would have been made by the majority could trades have been effected. Sales were confined to 100 brls spring extras at $8.50; 200 brls do at $8.00; 100 brls do at $7.25; 100 brls spring superfines on private terms. Total, 500 brls. Also 20 tons bran at $13.00 on track; 50 tons do at $13.50 delivered; 300 brls corn meal at $2.70 and 10 tons screenings at $8.00 on track.

Wheat averaged about ½c lower than at the call on Saturday, but was very quiet, there being scarcely any trading during a great part of the session. The cry of "corner" has caused many operators to draw out from wheat, and transfer their attentions to corn. Hence there were but few orders on the floor to-day, and local speculators were not attracted to take hold by the rumor of an advance in Liverpool, as New York was reported inactive, though firm, with buyers holding off. The receipts of wheat continue light, and this fact furnishes the staple argument of those who are interested in high prices; they say that the present quotations would bring out the wheat from the country, if there were any left to come forward. But they cannot induce heavy buying under present circumstances, and the market weakened badly two or three times to-day, though offerings were by no means liberal. The trading was principally in options, very little cash grain changing hands. Seller June opened at $1.52½, advanced to $1.54, receded 1c, improved ½c, and fell to $1.52 at the close. Seller July sold at $1.51½@1.52½, and seller August at $1.42@1.43; both closing at the inside. Seller the year sold at $1.25. Cash sales were reported of 1,600 bu No. 2 spring at $1.53½; 5,800 bu do at $1.53; 5,000 bu do at $1.52½; 2,000 bu do at $1.52¼; 1,200 bu do at $1.52. Total, 15,600 bu.

Corn was active, at a decline of ⅛@¼c from Saturday's call, the cause of the decline being larger receipts now, and still larger promised for the future. This morning's bulletin showed 365,555 bu, and the inspection for to-morrow 672 cars, while much more of the corn received was offered for sale than had been expected. Instead of sending it in to wait for delivery on June options, the owners instruct to "sell this, and we will furnish more when it is wanted to apply on the options." It would seem therefore that there is yet plenty of corn in the country, and that holders there are not so sanguine in the matter of prices as has been represented. Indeed, the privilege folks were freely talking about 42c for June, and offering to insist on that figure. There were, however, plenty of buyers to-day at the decline, some parties taking hold to a large extent, while the shipping movement was also more liberal. Seller June opened at 46¼c, fell to 45½c, advanced to 46¼c, back to 46c, and closed at 45½c. Seller July sold at 47@47½c; seller August at 48½@48¾c, and seller September at 49@49½c, all closing at the inside. Regular No. 2 closed at 45½@46c. Cash sales were reported of 4,800 bu No. 1 at 46½c; 4,000 bu No. 2 at 46½c; 44,000 bu do at 46c; 10,000 bu do at 45¾c; 25,000 bu do at 45½c; 11,300 bu do at 45¼c, afloat; 11,300 bu do, high mixed, at 47c, afloat; 8,400 bu yellow at 47½c, afloat; 800 bu yellow at 46½c; 12,400 bu rejected at 43½c; 13,200 bu do at 43c. Total, 185,200 bu.

Oats were active but ¼c lower than on Saturday, owing to the fact of large receipts, which came unexpectedly. The market opened at 41c for regular cash No 2, but soon declined to 40½c, and then ruled steady to the close. Seller June sold at 41@41½c, and seller July at 40¼c. The market is marked by the great number of puts that have been sold to deliver at 41c for June, fully 1,000,000 bu having been sold at ½c per bu to deliver at that price. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No 1 at 41½c; 500 bu No. 2 at 41½c; 124,000 bu do at 41c; 5,000 bu do at 40¾c; 6,000 bu do at 40½c; 3,000 bu rejected at 37½c; 1,200 bu, by sample, at 42c, on track. Total, 140,000 bu.

Rye was dull and 3c lower. Early holders asked 85c, but later they were willing to take 80c for No. 2. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 at 80c; and 1,000 bu by sample at 83c.

Barley was dull and nominally a shade easier, at 55c for regular No. 2, or seller June. Cash sales were confined to 1,200 bu No. 2 (Northwestern) at 55c; 400 bu by sample at 80c; 400 bu do at 72c; and 400 bu do at 60c. Total, 2,400 bu.

The New York *Produce Exchange Circular* has the following:

"The movement of wheat from lake ports eastward is still small, indicating a moderate surplus for export. The receipts at lake ports are moderately increasing, but are scarcely half per week for the last two weeks of what they were for the corresponding weeks in 1870 and 1871. The receipts of Indian corn are at lake ports about 1,100,000 bushels per week, with 11,000,000 visible supply. The receipts of wheat at lake ports since Jan. 1, 1872, have been 5,001,063 bu, against 9,157,645 bu for the corresponding period in 1871. And the receipts at the same ports from August 1, 1871, to May 18, 1872, have been 34,140,219 bu, against 38,744,819 bu for the corresponding period in 1870-71.

"The March and April returns of the Agricultural Department, at Washington, of the condition of the winter wheat, "carries the idea, not of a sweeping obstruction by freezing, but of injury by thinning out, by killing in spots and patches, and especially by retarding an early start and vigorous growth. In many cases, the plants apparently dead were only sleeping, unpromising in appearance, but firmly rooted, and ready, with favoring warmth and sunshine, to start into sure and steady, if not rapid growth. Where the fields were drained, the soil deep and mellow, the casualties of winter have been unknown; where the seeding was done with the drill, on land having any fair degree of suitable preparation, almost absolute immunity from freezing has been secured. The fact remains that nearly all the wheat in the Eastern States, almost all in the South, much in the Middle States, and no little in all portions of the Western States, was seeded by hand. The April returns, as a whole, indicate a stunted appearance, retarded growth, and rather more than an average destruction by winter killing, but a sound condition of the roots in suitable soil, or that covered uniformly with snow, which, with favoring weather, may secure a vigorous growth and good yield. The average appearance of the wheat crop in Kentucky indicated a fair crop. Of reports of 49 counties in Ohio, 41 reported a comparatively unpromising condition. The reports from Michigan were almost all unfavorable. Reports from 59 counties in Indiana included 59 below an average, and returns from 58 counties in Illinois, indicate twenty-six to be below an average, and the remainder an average or superior condition of returns from seventy-six counties in Missouri forty-nine had comparatively unfavorable returns, only four superior, and the remainder equivalent to an average. Returns from the Pacific Coast are nearly all favorable. Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Iowa grow very little winter wheat. The general tenor of the reports from New York, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia were not favorable to an average crop."

Later accounts from individuals and growers, by letters, indicate a more hopeful condition of the winter wheat crop than is given in the March and April reports of the Department of Agriculture.

The stock of wheat in Paris May 1 was 28,670 quintals, against 43,690 quintals April 1, being a decrease of 15,020 quintals. The stock of flour May 1 was 361,281 quintals, against 460,826 quintals April 1, being a decrease of 99,545 quintals.

The stock of wheat in Marseilles May 4, 1872, was 1,000,000 hectolitres, equal to 2,837,820 bushels. The imports for the week, ended May 4, were 7,200 hectolitres, and the sales 100,320 hectolitres. There was a steady demand from Spain, Switzerland, and the interior of France.

There was an active interior demand for wheat and other cereals at Hamburg, and, unlike other years, shipments are being made to interior Germany, whence supplies have been usually obtained. This will necessitate imports of foreign wheat at Hamburg. Stocks of grain in all parts of Germany are reported unusually small.

The reports of the condition of the growing crops in Germany were quite generally satisfactory. The wheat harvest will commence there some time in July. The reports are also favorable for the growing crops in France.

From the beginning of the season to April 23, 1872, only four cargoes of wheat had been cleared from Taganrog for England, and no sailing vessels for grain were under charter for that country. The supplies of wheat from the interior at Taganrog are expected to be small, as the interior price exceeds the export price.

Imports of foreign breadstuffs into the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, from Jan. 1 to April 30, for three years:

Wheat.	1870. cwts. 112 lbs.	1871. cwts. 112 lbs.	1872. cwts. 112 lbs.
Russia	3,321,127	4,794,255	6,594,426
Denmark	92,991	7,619	46,000
Germany	771,389	618,094	775,725
France	12,681	28,446	59,792
Austrian Territories	42,085	59,822	2,641
Turkey, &c.	214,924	336,305	287,953
Egypt	95,327	31	795,050
U S America	3,965,926	3,860,408	1,891,316
Chili	57,376	68,695	338,561
B N America	87,761	135,522	77,589
Other countries	76,783	64,199	168,147
Total wheat, cwts	9,328,370	9,893,886	11,030,900
Barley	2,719,069	2,126,609	5,180,436
Oats	2,005,935	1,413,697	3,226,855
Peas	278,756	154,801	104,444
Beans	573,350	701,481	1,084,392
Indian corn	4,772,516	2,918,947	5,084,669
Tot. spr'g grain	10,289,626	7,314,935	14,695,796
FLOUR.			
Germany	367,474	225,436	317,318
France	401,780	1,178	114,010
U. S. America	719,457	942,511	118,265
B. N. America	4,687	5,047	930
Other countries	131,630	311,035	289,277
Total flour, cwts	1,625,028	1,485,207	902,800
Grand tot, cwts	21,248,024	18,693,528	26,628,766

And for the month of April for three years:

Wheat. From	1870. Cwts. 112 lbs.	1871. Cwts. 112 lbs.	1871. Cwts. 112 lbs.
Russia	424,156	925,739	1,065,654
Denmark	40,730	99	5,741
Germany	272,442	211,488	270,181
France	2,200	160	43,442
Austrian Territories	8,700	29,449	220
Turkey, &c.	21,869	91,413	141,475
Egypt	6,800	....	172,502
U. S. America	534,278	906,278	410,548
Chili	35,776	47,390	123,261
B. N. America	528	1,893	....
Other countries	6,306	15,029	51,394
Total wheat, cwts.	1,353,755	2,281,936	2,285,048
Barley	865,809	648,072	1,195,388
Oats	692,516	584,512	350,241
Peas	97,060	68,695	61,019
Beans	123,071	172,068	259,845
Indian Corn	852,468	816,274	1,054,712
Total Spring Grain	2,631,833	2,289,822	3,491,198
Flour, from			
Germany	92,028	103,039	87,030
France	129,315	6	63,861
U. S. America	159,818	222,055	6,435
B. N. America	....	2,386	....
Other countries	85,639	57,921	52,439
Total, Flour, Meal	429,800	385,508	209,475
Grand Total, cwts	4,915,388	4,958,266	5,915,721

The visible supply of grain, including stocks in granary, at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, in transit on the lakes, by rail, and on the New York canals, was, May 18, 1872:

In store at	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Barley, bu.
New York	606,357	51,615	706,250	10,626
Albany	1,600	1,000	94,000	16,400
Buffalo	143,687	2,358,769	576,089	16,715
Chicago	1,188,639	3,249,752	576,191	195,744
Milwaukee	1,346,830	691,229	212,791	55,875
*Duluth	100,000	....	....	....
Toledo	224,635	675,201	221,496	11,097
Detroit	97,673	62,156	136,171	3,457
*Oswego	650,000	100,000	....	140,000
St. Louis	120,080	207,047	123,055	17,676
Boston	385	287,858	41,804	26,060
Toronto, May 15.	95,456	....	33,567	20,478
Montreal, May 15.	179,031	179,292	56,176	....
*Philadelphia	125,000	100,000	110,000	....
*Baltimore	40,000	180,000	30,000	....
Rail shipments	198,442	250,066	147,677	14,084
Lake shipments	229,404	2,568,118	287,521	....
Amount afloat on N. Y. canals	550,000	500,000	250,000	180,000
Total	6,056,350	11,332,733	3,705,328	657,939
Total May 11 '72	6,604,510	9,765,004	3,927,165	955,035
Total May 4, '72	6,892,895	11,710,871	4,306,571	993,050
Total April 27, '72	7,780,804	10,727,246	4,498,308	1,137,558
Total April 20, '72	7,958,269	11,596,224	4,693,274	1,272,629
Total May 20, '71	6,429,549	4,678,023	1,488,285	219,029

*Estimated.

Imports of provisions into the United Kingdom for the four months ended April 30:

IMPORTS.	1872. cwts.	1871. cwts.	1870. cwts.
Pork, fresh	5,612	171,373	60,360
Pork, salted	124,779	21,701	15,848
Beef, salted	82,705	155,299	60,401
Beef, fresh	23,834	6,356	4,215
Bacon and hams	1,006,468	406,221	223,468
Meats	144,772	61,045	16,421
Lard	438,967	218,746	85,052
Butter	352,343	404,286	323,724
Cheese	118,837	229,042	138,143
Tallow and stearine	448,233	518,295	320,399
EXPORTS.			
Butter	16,144	12,754	14,093
Cheese	6,461	8,950	8,316
Tallow and stearine	39,616	27,956	5,631

The stock of lard in Liverpool May 1, 1872, is placed at 16,000 tons, 1,347 tons at the corresponding date in 1871, and 97 tons at the corresponding date in 1870. The stock May 1, 1872, was equal to 115,742 tcs. of 310 lbs net each—reckoning the tons at 2,240 lbs each.

The exports of the hog product from the principal exporting ports from Nov. 1, 1871, to May 21, at ports other than New York, which is to 18th May, 1872, compared with the exports from all United States ports from Nov. 1, 1870, to June 1, 1871, give the following results. The number of brls of pork is included, reckoned in 1871-2 at 200 lbs to the brl., and Philadelphia partly estimated:

	1871-72. Nov. 1 to May 21.	1870-71. Nov. 1 to June 1.
Meats, lbs	226,968,273	[illegible],996
Lard, lbs	143,036,662	60,983,750
Total	[illegible],904,935	143,651,746

	1871-72	1870-71.
Hog crop of the West	4,782,403	3,633,434
N. Y. receipts, L. & D.	953,342	520,448
Boston receipts, L. & D.	279,180	18,929
Baltimore rcpts, L. & D.	150,709	101,550
Phila. receipts, live	86,716	112,8[illegible]
Total	6,262,350	4,389,151

Boston and Baltimore several weeks receipts estimated.

Foreign Exports of breadstuffs from the United States to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland from Sept. 1:

From	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
New York, to May 21	129,561	2,285,079	9,630,162
New Orleans, to May 14	502	....	230,357
Philadelphia, to May 18	6,310	632,419	1,238,271
Baltimore, to May 18	22,212	511,903	2,775,328
Boston, to May 18	20,160	60,253	1,069,998
San Francisco, to May 10	5,344	1,373,639	122,091
Other ports to lat'st date	5,798	151,164	....
Total, 1871-72	189,816	12,922,637	15,084,582
Total, 1870-71	978,305	15,575,039	2,694,218
Total, 1869-70	876,283	18,137,510	14,818
Total, 1868-69	343,621	9,702,897	3,073,397

To the Continent: From	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Rye, bu.
New York to May 21	5,738	2,169,186	448,875	564,757
Other ports to latest dates	2,331	278,318	106,259	......
Total, 1871-72	8,069	2,447,374	555,134	564,757
Total, 1870-71	78,268	1,153,262	316,251	9,310
Total, 1869-70	30,312	792,194	98,875	64,750
Total, 1868-69	27,818	165,220	99,156	......
Total, 1867-68	72,828	397,385	92,255	331,442

LATEST.

In the afternoon the markets were generally easier. Provisions were dull and nominal. Wheat declined ½@1c. Corn declined ⅛c, and oats were steady. Sales at the call were 15,000 bu wheat, seller June, at $1 52; 40,000 bu do at $1.51½; 15,000 bu do at $1.51¼; 25,000 bu do at $1 51¼; 5,000 bu, seller June and July, at $1 50; 25,000 bu, seller July, at $1 51; 5,000 bu do at $1 51¼; 5,000 bu, seller August, at $1.42½; 10,000 bu do at $1.42½; 10,000 bu do, seller the year, at $1.24½; 25,000 bu corn at 45½c; 70,000 bu do, seller June, 45½c; 15,000 bu do, seller July, at 47½c; 5,000 bu do, seller August, at 48½c; 5,000 bu, oats, seller June, at 41c.

The following were the closing prices on the call:

	Bid.	Asked.
Mess pork, cash or seller the month	....	....
Mess pork, seller June	$12 45	....
Mess pork, seller July	12.70	12.77½
Mess pork, seller August	....	13.00
Mess pork, seller December	....	....
Lard, cash or seller the month	8.50	....
Lard, seller June	8 57½	....
Lard, seller July	....	8.80
Lard, seller the year	....	....
Wheat, cash	....	....
Wheat, seller June	1 51	1.51½
Wheat, seller July	1.51¼	1.51¼
Wheat, seller August	1.42½	1.43
Wheat, seller the year	1.24	1 24½
Corn, cash	45½	....
Corn, seller June	45½	45¾
Corn, seller July	47½	47½
Corn, seller August	48	48½
Corn, seller September	....	....
Oats, cash	40¾	40¾
Oats, seller June	41	41⅛
Oats, seller July	40¼	40½

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, May 27.

BUTTER—The market for this staple was again dull and depressed. The inquiry was light, and mainly confined to the better grades, to supply the wants of the local consumers. The receipts are moderate for the season, but considerably exceed the requirements of the trade. We quote: Strictly choice dairy, packed, at 24@25c; fair to choice tub and firkin, 16@22c; inferior to common grades, 7@14c.

BAGGING—Was in fair request, and the market was steady and firm at former rates. The stocks are ample. We quote: Stark, 39c; Granampton, 37½c; Philadelphia, 37c; Ludlow, 37c; Lewiston, 37c; American, 35c; Royal River, 35c; burlaps bags, 21@22c; gunnies, single, 19½@20½c; do double, 28½c; wool sacks, 65@70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The market to-day was again active, and prices ruled steady at the annexed range of prices: Stucco, $1.75@2.85; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.25; cement, $1.75; Rosendale cement, $3.00@3.25; marble dust, $3.50; lime in bulk, $1.25; white sand ₱ brl, $3.00@3.25; plastering hair ₱ bu, 35@40c; fire brick ₱ 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick, $9.00@12.00; fire clay, $4.00@5.00 ₱ brl. The following are the ruling prices for domestic window glass:

FIRST QUALITY.

Size.	No. lights per box.	Per box 50 ft.	Size.	No. lights per box.	Per box 50 ft.
6x8	150	$5.75	8x12	75	$6.75
6x10	120	6.25	8x13	69	6.75
6x12	160	6.75	8x14	64	7.00
7x9	114	5.75	8x15	60	7.00
7x14	73	7.00	8x16	56	7.50
8x10	90	6.25	8x18	50	7.50

SECOND QUALITY PER BOX OF 50 FT.

8x10	$5.50
8x11 to 10x13	6.00
9x12 to 10x13	6.00
9x13 to 10x13	6.00
9x14 to 10x14	6.25
9x15 to 10x15	6.25

LEAD AND IRON—Lead pipe and sheet lead, 10c. Bar iron, 6c.

CAST IRON FOR BUILDINGS—Columns, plates, sills, etc., 4¼@5¼c.

Wrought iron, such as gratings and shutters, 12½@15c.

BROOM CORN—The market was dull, yet prices ruled steady as follows: $30.00@75.00 per ton for fair to prime; green stock, $80.00@120.00 per ton; hurl, $140.00@160.00, and brush, $100.00@160.00.

BEANS—Trade is improving, and a firm feeling prevails: $2.45@2.60 for fair to choice medium, and $2.65@2.70 for navy.

BERRIES—The receipts of strawberries were larger and prices weak and tending lower. The train did not arrive until late, and it was not until near noon that any amount of berries were offered on sale. A few selected sold early at 20c, but later, as a larger quantity was offered on the market, prices weakened, and sales ranged at 12½@18c for common to choice. In the afternoon it was difficult to obtain over 16c for the best. Gooseberries plenty and lower. Cherries rather dull. Sales 75 cases strawberries at 12½c, 40 cases at 14c, 252 cases at 15c, 130 cases at 16c, 35 cases at 17c, 105 cases (sold chiefly early in the morning) at 18c, 60 cases do at 20c; 2 cases green currants at 18@20c; 20 bu gooseberries at $1.00, 10 bu do at $1.00@1.75; 5 cases sweet cherries at 25c, 4 cases sour at 12½@15c.

CHEESE—The cheese trade was moderately active to-day, and for fine goods the prevalent feeling seems firmer. Low grades, however, are being worked off at a concession. We make no change in our quotations as follows: New York factory, new, 14@15c; Ohio factory, new, 12@14c; Western, factory, new, 12@14c.

COAL—The demand was small, and values were nominally the same as for the past week or more. We continue to quote: Lehigh prepared, $11.00; Lehigh, lump, $11.00; Lackawanna, $9.50@10.00; Erie, $9.00@9.50; Briar Hill, $9.00@9.50; Walnut Hill, $9.00@9.50; Cherry Mine, $8.50; Indiana, $8.00; Hocking Valley, $8.00; Blossburg, $8.50; Minonk, $6.50; Wilmington, $6.00.

CANNED GOODS—Were quoted quiet, without material change in values. We repeat our list as follows:

Peaches, 2 lb	$2.15@2.50
Peaches, 3 lb	3.25@3.75
Pears, 2 lb	2.50
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	3.25
Plums, green gages, 2 lb	4.50
Plums, blue gages, 2 lb	4.50
Quinces, 2 lb	3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	3.10@3.25
Raspberries, 2 lb	2.50@2.65
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.25
Gooseberries, 2 lb	3.00
Tomatoes, 2 lb	1.75@1.80
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.50@2.60
Corn, Elgin	3.25
Corn, Yarmouth	3.25
Peas, 2 lb	2.00@3.25
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.50@2.60
Succotash, 2 lb	2.75
Lobster, 2 lb	3.50
Lobster, 1 lb	2.10
Oysters, 2 lb	2.25
Oysters, 1 lb	1.25

COOPERAGE—Trade continues quiet, and prices are almost nominal. The stocks are ample: Pork barrels, $1.25@1.35; lard, tierces, $1.60@1.70; whiskey barrels, $1.90@2.15; flour barrels, 40@50c. Staves and headings, $17.50@20.00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $8.50@9.00; circle flour headings, 8@9c per set. Flour hoop poles, $12.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $28.00@30.00 per m; whiskey barrel staves, $22.00@28.00 per m.

EGGS—Sold quite readily at a range of 12@12½c per doz. The supply was fair.

FISH—Business continues fairly active, and the following quotations are generally adhered to: No. 1 whitefish, $5.50@5.75; No. 2 do, $5.25@5.50; No. 1 trout, $5.25@5.50; No. 1 shore mackerel, $9.75@10.00; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 shore mackerel, $7.85@8.00; No. 2 mackerel, $6.75@7.00; No. 1 shore kits, $1.90@2.00; No. 1 bay, $1.50@1.60; family kits, $1.40@1.50; bank cod, $5.75@6.00; George's cod, $6.75@7.00; box herring, No. 1, 35@40c; box scaled, 40@45c; California salmon, half brl, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS—DRIED—Under this head there were no new features to note. The demand is liberal and the market remains firm at full former rates. We quote: Dates, 9½@10c; figs, drums, 16@17c; figs, box, 20@21c; Turkey prunes, old, 9@10c; do new, 11@12c; French do, 14½@15c; raisins, $3.30@3.40; blackberries, 15@16½c; raspberries, 38@40c; pitted cherries, 38@40c; peaches, pared, 22@23c; peaches, halves, 8½@9½c; do quarters, 7@8c; currants, 9½@10c; apples, Southern, 9½@10c; do Western, 10@10½c; do Michigan, 11½@12c.

GREEN FRUITS—Prices of lemons and oranges are still tending upward. Other fruits remain quiet and comparatively steady. Apples, $6.00@7.00; cranberries, $9.00@11.50 for wild, and $13.00@14.00 for cultivated; lemons, $5.75@6.25; oranges, Messina, ₱ box, $5.75@6.25; do Palermo, $6.25@6.75.

GROCERIES—The market ruled very quiet to-day, and prices underwent no material alteration. The general market was firm. We quote:

BI CARB SODA—7½@8½c.

COFFEES—O. G. Java, 29@31c; Java No. 2, 26½@27½c; choice Rio, 25@25½c; prime do, 24½@24½c; good do, 23½@24½c; common do, 22½@23c; Singapore, 25@25½c; Costa Rica, 25@25½c; Maracaibo, 24½@25c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19c; stearine, 15@16c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8¾c; Rangoon, 7¾@8½c; Carolina, 9@10½c.

SUGARS—Hard sugars, at 12½@13c; A, standard, at 11⅞@11½c; A, No 2, at 11½@11¾c; B, at 11¼@11½c; XC, at 11¼@11½c; C, at 11¼@11½c; choice brown, at 10½@11c; fair do, at 9½@10c; New Orleans do, at 9½@10½c; molasses do, at 8½@9½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, at $1.25@1.30; silver drips, extra fine, at 75@80c; common molasses, at 30@35c; Porto Rico molasses, at 45@50c; good sugar-house syrup, at 45@55c; extra, at 60@65c; New Orleans, at 65@70c.

SPICES—Allspice, at 14@15c; cloves, at 20@21c; cassia, at 38@40c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, at $1.20@1.25.

SOAPS—French mottled, at 6½@6½c; German mottled, at 7½@7½c; White Lily at 6½@7c; White Rose, at 6½@6½c; brown Windsor at 4½@4½c; palm at 4@4½c.

STARCH—Gloss at 9½@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry at 6½@7c; common at 5@6½c.

HAY—Pressed timothy continues scarce and under an active demand the market is exceedingly firm. Pressed prairie and loose descriptions are quiet and easy. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers as follows: Timothy, beater pressed, $20.00@22.50; do loose pressed, $19.00@21.00; prairie pressed, $11.00@13.00. On Wagon—Timothy, loose, $17.00@19.00; prairie, loose, $10.00@12.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Nothing new was developed in this market. The demand continues steadily active, and prices remain firm both for green and dry stock. We quote: Green and butchers', 8½c; green salted, cured, light, 10c; do heavy, 9½c; part cured, 10½@11c; green calf, 18c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; do calf, 18c; dry salted, 18@20c; dry kip, 23c; dry calf, 28c; dry flint, 20@21c; deacons, 65@75c; grubby, 8½c; scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—There are no new features to note in connection with this market. The volume of business transacted was of a fair character, and dealers were firm in their views at unchanged prices.

Horse-shoe iron	5 5-10@ 5 3 10 rates
Bar-iron	5 5-10@ 5 3 10 rates
Heavy band	5 5-10@ 5 8 10 rates
Light band	6 @ 5 8 10 rates
Hoop	6 3-10@ 6 6-10 rates
Oval	5 5-10@ 5 9-10 rates
Round and square	5 @ 5 2-10 rates
Half oval and half round	4 0-10@ 5 2-10 rates
Russian iron, perfect	20
Russian, No. 1 stained	18
Sheet iron	10 @ 16 rates
Norway nail rods	10 @ 11 rates
German plow steel	10 @ 12 rates
Bessemer plow steel	10 @ 12 rates
Spring and tire steel	10 @ 12 rates

LEATHER—Only a light business was doing in the leather market, and former rates were without visible change. We quote:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	37@ 40
Country harness	35@ 37
Line city, ₱ lb	40@ 45
Kip, ₱ lb	90@ 1.00
Kip, veals	1.00@ 1.10
City upper, No. 1, ₱ ft	25@ 29
City upper, No. 2, ₱ ft	25@ 27
Country upper No. 1	25@ 27
Collar, ₱ ft	20@ 22
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, 11 to 13 lbs	33@ 37
Rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs	32@ 34
Rough upper, damaged	28@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	34@ 35
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	31@ 33
"B A" sole	31@ 33
OAK.	
Calf	$1.35@ 1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	80@ 1.00
Kip, No. 1, heavy	75@ 80
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@85.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.90@ 2.25
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.80@ 2.20
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.50@ 2.00
French kip, 60 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.50

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Tin plate, zinc, and copper met with a good inquiry, and prices were generally well sustained. We quote: TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $16.50; do 12x12, $17.00; do 14x20, $17.00; do roofing, IC, $15.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 50c; small, 51c; bar, 52c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11½c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 70 rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 45c; braziers', over 12 lbs, 41c; tin'd copper, 44c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 13½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 10 per cent. discount; fence wire, 8c per lb; bdls, 8c net.

NAVAL STORES—The market was quiet at unchanged prices:

Manilla rope, ₱ lb	$ 18 @ 21
Sisal rope, ₱ lb	17 @ 18
Hemp sash cord, ₱ lb	22 @ 23
Marline, ₱ lb	20 @ 22
Tarred rope, ₱ lb	@ 18
Oakum, ₱ bale	5.00 @ 6.37½
Pitch, ₱ brl	5.50 @ 7.00
Tar, ₱ brl	5.50 @ 6.12½

NAILS—Sold to a larger extent, and holders were firm in their views upon the basis of $5.50 rates. The stocks are equal to all requirements of the trade: 60d, $5.50; 8d, per keg, $5.75; 6d, per keg, $6.00; 4d, per keg, $6.25; 3d, per keg, $7.00; fine 3d, per keg, $9.25; blue 2d, common, per keg, $8.75; clinch, $7.75.

OILS—Turpentine was firm and advanced 2c, with which exception prices ranged the same as at the close of last week. A liberal business was doing at the annexed quotations: Carbon, 25c; extra winter lard oil, 80c; No. 1, 73c; No. 2, 63; linseed, raw, 95c; do, boiled, $1.00; whale, 92c; sperm, $2.10@2.15; neats' foot oil, 90c@$1.00; do, strictly pure, $1.10; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 72c.

PAINTS AND COLORS—Continue in active request, and all descriptions are being held with decided firmness. The following are the prices current:

WHITE LEADS.

Strictly pure	$ @12.00
Fancy brands	11.00@11.50
ZINC.	
Genuine Vieille Montagne	14.50
American	12.50
Snow White	11.00
COLORS.	
Railroad colors	11.50
Rochelle ochre	4.50
English Ven red	4.00
English orange mineral	16.00
English red lead	12.50
American red lead	11.50
Paris white	4.00@4.25
Whiting	2.50
PUTTY.	
In bladders	4c
In bulk	3½c

POULTRY—The market continues active, and prices for live chickens were firmer. We now quote: Live chickens, $4.00@4.25 per doz; live turkeys, 8@10c per lb.

POTATOES—Western grades were a shade lower, in consequence of an increased supply. We quote the market fairly active, at the following prices: 65@70c for Western; 85@90c for good straight Ohio peachblows, and 55@60c for mixed Western.

SEEDS—We note the following changes in our price list: Millet at $1.75@2.00, and Hungarian at $2.00@2.25. Timothy at $2.65@2.75 for fair to good; $2.90@2.95 for prime; clover at $5.40@5.50.

SALT—Was again in good demand, and a very firm feeling prevailed: Saginaw, fine, $2.05; Onondaga, fine, $2.05; coarse, $2.15; Diamond C, $2.40 per brl; Ashton dairy, $5.00 per bag.

TEAS—The inquiry for teas was small, but the general market ruled firm, as the stocks are light. We quote: Young hyson, (common to fair), 55@63c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, $1.20@1.35; superior to fine old hyson, 90c@$1.10; common imperial, 75@80c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 75@95c; choice to extra, $1.20@1.40; choice to extra leaf Japan, 80c@$1.00; fair to good do, 70@80c; colored natural leaf Japan, 65@70c; common to fine Oolong, 60@65c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Remains quiet and steady at the prices given below:

CHEWING—Extra, 90@95c; choice, 80@85; common, 65@70; poor, 55@60c.

SMOKING—Extra, 30@32c; medium, 25@28c; common stems, 22@24c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 90@95c; half bright, 70@80c; black, sound, 55@60c.

WOOD—Prices remain firm at the following range: Beech, $10.00; maple, $11.00; hickory, $12.00; slabs, $7.00 delivered.

WOOL—Continues in meagre demand and prices are almost nominal. The stocks are very low:

Washed, fine, in good condition	60@64c
Washed, medium, in good condition	63@68c
Washed, coarse	58@64c
Unwashed, fine	46@48c
Unwashed, medium	48@50c
Unwashed, coarse	48@50c
Tub-washed, prime condition	75@80c
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	62@73c

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, May 27.

CATTLE—Received since Saturday, 3,102. The market was quiet and easy, at about last week's closing prices. The fresh receipts were not unusually large, but there were a good many stale cattle in the pens, which made a supply considerably in excess of the demand, and buyers felt disposed to hold off for lower prices. A moderate business was transacted, at $4.00@4.85 for butchers' stock; at $4.00@4.85 for stock steers, and at $5.25@6.50 for common to extra shipping beeves.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,500 lbs and upward	$6.50@6.75
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3-year to 5-year old steers, and averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	5.90@6.00
Good Beeves—Well fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	5.50@5.75
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	5.25@5.50
Medium Class—Medium steers and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	4.00@5.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	4.00@5.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	2.00@3.50

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
11	fat pony steers	1,054	$5.65
10	common cows	998	3.85
17	butchers' stock	1,150	5.37½
16	choice steers	1,274	6.30
24	Texas cattle	1,069	5.60
29	butchers' stock	1,047	5.37½
25	butchers' stock	1,004	4.85
42	butchers' stock	919	5.00
18	choice steers	1,255	6.10
48	smooth steers	1,140	5.70
48	medium steers	1,115	5.70
26	choice steers	1,249	6.25
21	choice steers	1,188	6.05
18	choice steers	1,059	5.75
19	medium steers	1,163	5.70
18	medium steers	1,347	5.50
92	choice steers	1,393	6.00
14	extra steers	1,533	6.62½
19	cows and heifers	1,052	5.75
10	cows	1,055	5.25
12	medium steers	1,225	5.65
17	medium steers	1,180	5.62½
17	medium steers	1,031	5.70
64	choice steers	1,480	6.40
18	cows and steers	996	5.37½
18	choice steers	1,184	6.00

HOGS—Received since Saturday, 6,576. There was an active demand, under which prices were firm and higher. The offerings were liberal for a Monday, but buyers took hold with more than usual freedom, and sales were quick at 5@10c advance on last week's prices, or at $3.80@3.85 for common; at $3.90@3.95 for medium, and at $4.00@4.10 for good to choice. The market closed firm, with about everything sold.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
49	296	$4.00	121	216	$4.00	51	214	$3.90
63	187	4.00	60	239	4.00	44	256	3.90
110	214	4.00	51	223	4.05	71	223	4.00
44	205	4.00	20	223	4.05	74	207	4.00
115	217	4.00	56	217	4.10	40	209	3.93
115	228	4.00	56	243	3.90	57	207	3.90
35	233	4.00	39	189	4.00	57	212	4.10
66	166	4.00	52	216	4.00	23	198	4.10
155	214	4.40	56	202	4.00	72	200	4.10
167	207	4.00	53	202	4.00	111	181	4.00
183	223	4.00	44	255	4.00	52	195	4.05
100	341	4.00	46	206	4.00	60	196	4.05
53	216	3.95	56	223	4.05	54	189	4.00
67	189	4.00	103	212	4.00	179	139	4.00
43	283	3.85	110	201	4.00	53	180	4.00
68	189	4.00	144	212	3.95			

SHEEP—Received, 378. The market was inactive, and values were nominal.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, May 27.

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the forty-eight hours ending 7 o'clock this morning:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet m	3,428	2,313
Shingles, m	3,480	2,034
Lath, pieces m	160	318

CARGOES—The market for cargoes to-day was dull, and prices were nominally the same as on Saturday. At the close of business hours several cargoes remained over.

At the close prices ranged as follows:

Choice mill-run lumber	$17.00@20.00
Good to choice strips and boards	15.00@16.50
Common strips and boards	12.50@13.50
Common mixed lumber	11.00@12.00
Joist and scantling	10.50@11.00
Shingles	2.75@ 3.00
Lath	3.25@ 3.50
Pickets	10.00@12.00

Following are the rates current from the points named to Chicago:

EAST SHORE.

Manistee, ₱ m	$2.75
Ludington, ₱ m	2.50
Pentwater, ₱ m	2.25
Muskegon, ₱ m	2.00
White Hall, ₱ m	2.00
Grand River, ₱ m	2.00
WEST SHORE.	
Horn's Pier—wood, ₱ cord	3.00
Railroad ties	10
Two Rivers—Lumber ₱ m	2.50
Ahnepee—Wood ₱ cord	2.75
Ahnepee—Railroad ties	9
Ahnepee—Cedar posts	3½@4
Ahnepee—Shingles	25
Menominee	3.00
Oconto	3.50

Sales were:

Cargo schr J. P. Ward, from Muskegon, 83,672 feet boards and strips, at $16.00; 8,750 lath at $3.25. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo barge City of Erie, from Grand Haven, 180,262 feet strips and 86,247 feet boards at $14.00; 3,130 pickets at $10.00 (mill tally). Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo barg Wolverine, from Grand Haven, 180,000 feet inferior mixed lumber at $11.00. Sold by E. M. Doubleday.

Cargo schr Mary, from Oconto, 140,000 feet common boards and strips at $13.00. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo schr Hamlet, from Muskegon, 151,000 feet choice mill run (mill tally) at $17.25. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr Potomac, 180 m ft mill run, at $14.50 for inch and $11.00 for 2 inch, lath at $3.25. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr Magnolia, from Muskegon, 115 m ft common mixed, at $13 for inch, and $11.00 for 2 inch. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schrs Fanny and Floy, from Muskegon, 60 m feet common mixed, at $12.60. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr New Haven, from Muskegon, 20 m ft good lumber, at $15.00 for inch, and $11.50 for 2 inch, lath at $3.25. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr Simmons, from Manistee, 170 m ft joist and scantling, at $11.50. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr Rosa, from White Lake, 85 m ft joist and scantling, at $11.00. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr Regulator, from Muskegon, 100 m ft will run boards and strips, at $15.00; 8 m ft uppers and selects, at $33.00; 58 m lath, at $3.25. Sold by A. B. Watson.

Cargo schr Emeline, from Muskegon, 118 m ft boards and strips, at $16.00; 13½ m lath, at $3.25. Sold by A. B. Watson.

AT THE YARDS.

Trade continues active and prices rule firm, as follows:

First and second clear	$50.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@48.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	42.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00
First and second clear siding, together	22.00@24.00
Common siding	@ 20.00
Common flooring, dressed first	36.00@38.00
Common flooring, dressed second	29.00@30.00
Wagon box boards, selected, 16 inches and upwards	36.00@38.00
A stock boards	33.00@35.00
B stock boards	26.00@27.00
Common boards	16.00@18.00
Joists, scantlings, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	16.00@18.00
Fencing	16.00@18.00
Joists and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	19.00@23.00
Pickets, square	16.00@18.00
Pickets, flat	14.00@16.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@25.00
Lath	4.00@ 4.25
Sawed singles, No. 1	1.75@ 2.00
Sawed shingles, A or star	3.50@ 3.75
HARDWOOD.	
Oak (dry)	$30.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@35.00
Whitewood (dry)	30.00@35.00
Black walnut (clear)	50.00@75.00
Whitewood, clear (green, in cargo lots)	27.00
Whitewood, common (in cargo lots)	17.00
Hickory	25.00@50.00
Cherry	30.00@50.00
ON TRACK.	
We quote as follows:	
A or star shingles	$3.00@3.12½
No 1 sawed shingles	1.50 @2.00

Herkimer County Dairy Market.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., May 24.—The market has been very brisk this week, with an advance in price of ¼ to ½c on best grades. The offerings from factories were not far from 5,000 boxes, nearly all of which were taken. Farm dairies are improving in quality, and some whole milk lots now begin to come forward. The delivery of farm cheese amounted to 1,000 boxes and upward, and prices went as high as 15½c for extra lots. The average rates paid for good to prime were from 12 to 13c, while some badly skimmed sold as low as 9 to 10c.

The highest point reached for factories was 14½c, only four or five fancies touching that figure. We give the quotations of leading transactions as follows: Keys, 14c; J. D. Ives, 14½c; Herkimer County Central, 14½c; Newport, 14½c; Henderson Association, 14½c; Florida, 14c; Fairfield Association, 14½c; Dairy Valley, 14½c; Bethel, 13½c; Shall's Bush, 14½c; Herkimer, 14c; Old Fairfield, 14c; Avery & Ives, 14½c; Norway Association, 14½c; Spraihn, 13½c; Palatine Union, 13½c; Newville, 14½c; Snell's Bush, 14½c; Brockett's Bridge, 14c; Cook & Ives, 14½c; Mohawk Valley, 13½c; Countryman, 14c; Manheim Turnpike, 14½c; Crum Creek, 14c; Manheim, 14½c; Manheim Centre, 13½c; W. Peck, 13½c; Smith Creek, 14½c; Vanhornsville, 13½c; Top Notch, 14c. It will be seen that prices for factories this week have been more uniform than usual.

Butter is gradually falling off in delivery, the sales this week numbering less than 50 tubs. The highest price touched was 28c, but the bulk of sales may be quoted at 26c to 27½c.

The rain commenced falling on Sunday, and continued steadily all day. We have had frequent showers during the week, and grass now begins to shoot up in earnest. Pastures now, for the first time during the season, are yielding a full bite of grass.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED .... May 27.

Schr Mystic, Muskegon, 160 m lumber.
Schr Dick Somers, Buffalo, 500 tons coal.
Schr Lake Forest, Alpena, 300 m lumber.
Schr Progress, Holland, 26 cds wood, 30 cds bark.
Schr Four Brothers, Muskegon, 90 m lumber.
Schr Meridian, Muskegon, 160 m lumber.
Schr W. H. Hawkins, Union Pier, 110 cds wood.
Schr P. Hayden, Muskegon, 125 m lumber.
Schr Laurel, Holland, 55 cds wood.
Schr M Dall, Muskegon, 155 m lumber.
Schr Mary, Oconto, 150 m lumber.
Schr Island City, Centreville, 50 cds wood.
Schr Magnolia, Muskegon, 115 m lumber.
Schr Challenge, Muskegon, 170 m lumber.
Schr Beloit, White Lake, 100 m lumber.
Schr Amaranth, Buffalo, 500 tons coal.
Schr Hamlet, Muskegon, 151 m lumber, 28 m lath.
Schr D. Newhall, Muskegon, 130 m lumber, 5 m lath.
Schr A. Plugger, Muskegon, 85 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr Warren, Muskegon, 75 m lumber, 1,000 m lath.
Scow Wm. Bates, Benton Harbor, 50 cds wood.
Scow Granger, St. Paul's Pier, 60 m lumber.
Barge Mary Amanda, Grand Haven, 200 m lumber.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, 33 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Schr J. B. Chapin, Muskegon, 124 m lumber.
Schr Reciprocity, Lt. Sturgeon Bay, 130 m lumber, 70 m shingles, 10 m lath.
Schr G. R. Roberts, White Lake, 90 m lumber.
Schr Milwaukee Belle, Ford River, 220 m lumber.
Schr E. M. Shoyer, Muskegon, 2,500 railroad ties.
Schr Regulator, Muskegon, 108 m lumber, 60 m lath.
Schr Hamilton, Muskegon, 100 m lumber, 70 m lath.
Schr Rosa Belle, Manistee, 120 m lumber.
Schr Emma, Ludington, 100 m lumber.
Schr Kate Hinchman, Menominee, 220 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr Geo. Goble, Menominee, 250 m lumber.
Schr D. G. Fort, Buffalo, 550 tons coal.
Schr Hattie Fisher, Davis' Pier, 2,500 ties, 15 m lumber.
Schr Mears, Buffalo, 640 tons anthracite coal.
Schr O. Shaw, South Haven, 45 cds wood.
Schr Denmark, Jacksonport, 7,000 posts.
Schr Lillie Belle, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Schr O. H. Johnson, Saugatuck, 130 m lumber.
Schr Boaz, White Lake, 85 m lumber.
Schr Rust, Muskegon, 110 m lumber, 15 m lath.
Schr St. Paul, Menominee, 210 m lumber.
Schr J. R. Bentley, Buffalo, light.
Schr Alice M. Bearn, Menominee, 125 m lumber.
Schr Seventh Ohio, Muskegon, 130 m lumber, 50 m lath.
Schr Mary McVea, Muskegon, 180 m lumber.
Schr Col. H. C. Heg, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.
Schr Mary, Muskegon, 150 m lumber, 15 m lath.
Scow Trio, St. Joseph, 60 cds wood.
Scow Flora, Saugatuck, 70 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Scow Magdalena, South Haven, 55 cds wood.
Scow Supply, Saugatuck, 45 cords wood.
Barge Bronson, Menominee, 300 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Barge E. Williams, Menominee, 300 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Barge Sonora, Menominee, 200 m lumber, 60 m lath, 15 m pickets.
Brig Fashion, Cedar River, 175 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Prop Hilton, Ludwig's Pier, 85 m lumber, 50 cds wood.
Prop Argyle, Montreal, 161½ tons railroad iron, 190 tons pig iron, 472 pigs lead, and sundries.
Schr U. S. Grant, Ludington, 140 m lumber.
Schr Potomac, Alanta, 175 m lumber, 50 m lath.
Bark Menominee, Manistee, 220 m lumber.
Schr Alvin Bronson, Oconto, 125 m lumber, 382 m shingles, 57 m lath.
Schr D. R. Holt, Pentwater, 50 m lumber, 120 m lath.
Schr J. T. Shank, Holland, 11 cds wood, 12 cds bark.
Schr Scotland, Muskegon, 125 m lumber.
Schr Gilbert Knapp, Two Rivers, 160 m lumber, 50 m lath.
Schr New Hampshire, Muskegon, 80 m lumber.
Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, 249 brls flour, 117 sacks flour, 73 pkgs butter, 6 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Stmr Alpena, Grand Haven, 5 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Stmr Manitowoc, Ahnepee, 3 m lumber, and sundries.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 50 m lumber, 14 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Prop S. D. Caldwell, 362 bars railroad iron, and sundries.
Schr Scottish Chief, Wolf River, 700 railroad ties, 200 telegraph poles.
Schr Thos. P. Sheldon, Buffalo, 775 tons coal.
Schr Monsoon, Muskegon, 125 m lumber.
Schr Swallow, Good Harbor, 157 cds wood, 55 cds bark.
Schr J. P. Ward, Muskegon, 90 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr C. Gordon, Benton Harbor, 40 m lath.
Scow Wm. Morse, Port Clinton, 22 yds gravel.
Barge Wolverine, Grand Haven, 200 m lumber.
Prop B. F. Wade, Port Huron, 511 bars railroad iron, 560 half brls fish, and sundries.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, 400 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Bark Tanner, Erie, 740 tons coal.
Bark Lotus, Byng Inlet, 321 m lumber.
Bark Phœnix, Pentwater, 100 m lumber, 89 m timber.
Bark Minerva, Muskegon, 200 m lumber, 20 m lumber.
Bark New Dominion, Milwaukee, light.
Bark Major N. H. Ferry, White Lake, 140 m lumber.
Bark Mariner, Centerville, 100 cds wood.
Bark Fannie and Floy, Muskegon, 79 m lumber.
Bark Pride, Muskegon, 65 m lumber.
Bark Flying Cloud, Muskegon, 28 m lumber.
Bark Walter B. Allen, Buffalo, 500 tons coal.
Bark Richard Mott, Oconto, 155 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Bark Honest John, Muskegon, 100 m lumber.

CLEARED .... May 27.

Prop Jay Gould, Buffalo, 2,045 brls flour, 2,051 bu wheat, 1,019 bu barley, 10 pkgs butter, and sundries.
Bark Northumberland, Kingston, 15,488 bu corn.
Stmr Manitowoc, Manitowoc, sundries.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, 44 bu potatoes.
Stmr Sheboygan, Two Rivers, 160 dry hides, and sundries.
Prop Norman, Marquette, 3,664 bu oats, 152 bu corn, 60 bu potatoes, and sundries.
Prop S. D. Caldwell, Port Huron, 18,195 bu corn, 167 brls flour, 20 brls pork, 45 bales broom corn, and sundries.
Prop City of Madison, Duluth, 85 brls pork, and sundries.
Prop Jas. Fisk, Jr., Buffalo, 37,000 bu corn.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 30 bu potatoes, and sundries.
Prop Mohawk, Buffalo, 12,000 bu corn, 1,820 brls flour, and sundries.
Schr Jessie Phillips, Manistee, 1,380 bu oats, 10 brls salt.
Schr W. F. Allen, Kingston, 14,310 bu corn.
Schr D. P. Dobbins, Buffalo, 28,000 bu wheat.
Schr Miami, Port Colborne, 23,552 bu corn.
Schr Mediator, Oswego, 15,000 bu No. 1 wheat.
Bark Two Fannies, Buffalo, 29,000 bu corn.
Bark James C. King, Buffalo, 44,000 bu oats.
Schr James R. Bentley, Buffalo, 37,000 bu corn.
Schr Sweetheart, Buffalo, 40,000 bu corn.
Scow Flora, Saugatuck, sundries.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, 600 bu oats, and sundries.
Bark Chandler Wells, Buffalo, 35,500 bu corn.
Schr L. C. Woodruff, Buffalo, 33,500 bu corn.
Schr W. H. Hawkins, Union Pier, sundries.
Schr J. L. Shank, Holland, 23 bu potatoes, and sundries.
Schr Express, Monestique, 1,001 bu potatoes.

Lake Freights.

CHICAGO, May 27.—Charters to Buffalo: C. G. Breed, Lafrinier, Mary Perew, wheat at 7c; Louis Day, corn at 6½c; bark Chandler J. Wells, 6½c; Onondaga, oats 4½c; and the schooner Dick Somers, corn at 7c. To Port Colborne: George Goble, corn 7c. To Oswego: John Breden, corn 12c. To Kingston: John Magee, corn 13c; New Dominion, (via Collingwood), corn 11½c. To Montreal: Prop Argyle, corn 11c. To New York: Prop B. F. Wade, corn and oats, through rate. Total capacity equal to 240,000 bushels of corn, 28,000 wheat, and 60,000 oats.

DETROIT, May 24.—Coarse freights are plenty, and tonnage is rather scarce and rates look upward. Charter: Schooner Mary Hattie, lumber, Belle River to Buffalo, at $4 per m, on the rail.

BUFFALO, May 25.—Rates are unchanged. Charters reported as follows: Bark Favorite, coal to Chicago at 75c per ton free; schrs Camden and Homer, same; prop Detroit and three barges, coal to Chicago at 75c; schr John Weber, coal to Detroit at 45c per ton; schr Home, lumber, Buckhorn to Buffalo, at $3.25 per m on rail; scow McCullough, Chatham to Buffalo, lumber at $4.00 per m on rail; schrs Frank Perew and Maria Martin, coal, Erie to Chicago, on contract.

MILWAUKEE, May 24.—Grain freights are steady at 6½c for wheat to Buffalo, and 12½c to Oswego. Charters—Byrk Parana and schr Algerine, wheat at 6½c.

Shipment of Grain from Chicago to Foreign Ports.

The following important correspondence has passed between the Collector of this port and the Secretary of the Treasury:

PORT OF CHICAGO,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, May 15, 1872.

Hon. Geo. S. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: Referring to correspondence between the Department and myself, particularly to my letter of March 20, 1872, from which I have received no reply relative to shipments coastwise for transit over foreign contiguous territory, I have the honor to state that, as the season advances, inquiries in regard to the same become more frequent at this office, and that it is important to the interests of this port, and also to the entire Northwest, that some way be devised to relieve the want of shippers of grain. In this direction I will also state, that grain is the only kind of merchandise alluded to in this connection, and that the routes principally used for such merchandise are as follows:

From Chicago by vessel to Collingwood in Georgian Bay, and thence to Toronto by rail, and thence to Ogdensburgh, N. Y., by vessel.

From Chicago by vessel to Port Colborne, and thence by rail to Port Dalhousie, and thence by vessel to Oswego, N. Y. At each of the above named Canadian ports the vessels are laden and unladen by elevators, and of course only American bottoms can engage in this trade.

In clearing from an American port with such cargo, an in transitu manifest is issued, in triplicate, one of which is retained for file in Custom House, one is delivered to shipper for transmission to consignee, and one to master of vessel which follows the cargo to port of destination in the United States. As there is now a large quantity of grain in store here, it is desired to secure a continuance of the method of shipping the same, to which I can see no objection. Therefore, I recommend that the necessary regulations be prescribed for such shipments, over the routes herein specified, as it is evident that under existing regulations they cannot be made.

It seems to me that Acts 108 to 117, Part III., Revised Regulations, to which my attention was called in Treasury letter of March 14 last, refer exclusively to shipments by rail from place to place in the United States across foreign territory,—and not to shipments by *lake* and *rail*. If I am wrong in this conclusion I will thank you to correct me.

I will add, that several prominent shippers here have requested me to urge the necessity of immediate action in this matter. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) JAS. E. McLEAN.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 21, 1872.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 15th inst., further relating to the transportation of grain of American production, from Chicago by vessel to Collingwood, thence by the Northern Railway of Canada to Toronto, thence by vessel to Ogdensburgh; or vessel to Port Colborne,—thence by the Welland Railway of Canada to Port Dalhousie, thence by vessel to Oswego, and in which you state that there is now large quantities of grain in store awaiting shipment, and recommending that necessary regulations be prescribed by the Department, for the transportation of grain through Canada in the manner above set forth, to the ports of Ogdensburgh and Oswego.

I have also a letter from the Collector of Customs, Oswego, urging the importance of allowing the transhipments of American productions at Port Colborne, from vessel to railway cars, for transportation through Canada, by the Welland Railway, in consequence of low water in Lake Erie and the Welland Canal.

Under these circumstances, you are hereby authorized to allow the shipments and transportation of grain, of American production, by either of the routes above described until otherwise directed.

I transmit herewith, a form of special manifest, for such shipment, which must in every instance, be prepared in triplicate, as provided for shipments by railway, by Article III, Part III, Revised Warehouse Regulations of March 30, 1869.

To entitle grain thus shipped to free entry upon its arrival at the port of destination named in the manifest, the several forms of certificate on the special manifest, accompanying the grain, must be properly executed and delivered to the Collector of Customs at the port of destination. I am, very respectfully,

(Signed) G. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

Vessels Passing Welland Canal.

The following vessels passed the locks at Port Colborne on May 24:

Down—Barks General Burnside, Bay City to Clayton, timber; Fanny Campbell, Bay City to Kingston, staves; Cambria, Bay City to Kingston, staves; schrs Camanche, Chicago to Kingston, corn; Brooklyn, Chicago to Ogdensburgh, oats; G. L. Wrenn, Chicago to Prescott, corn; Antelope, Cleveland to Toronto, coal; Scud, Cleveland to Hamilton, coal; H. P. Murray, Toledo to Kingston, corn; Florida, Chicago to Kingston, corn; Lottie Parsons, Chicago to Kingston, corn; John T. Mott, Chicago to Kingston, corn; bark Mary Jane Bay, Erie to Kingston, timber; schrs G. W. Davis, Toledo to Kingston, corn; Annie Mulvey, Chicago to Kingston; prop Granite State, Chicago to Ogdensburgh, general cargo; bark Alexander, Bay City to Kingston, timber; schrs Morning Light, Chicago to Kingston, corn; Oaward, Milwaukee to Oswego, wheat; St. Lawrence, Chicago to Kingston, corn; Maize, Toledo to Oswego, corn; Frank Crawford, Whitehall to Ogdensburgh, lumber; Union Jack.

Up—Prop Buckeye; schrs Ostrich, Marysburg, Ariel; brig E. Cohen, Kingston to Detroit, light; prop East, Montreal to Southampton, general cargo; schrs C. A. King, Athenian, Port Colborne to Trenton, light; Czar.

At Elevator—Schrs Midnight, Pandora; barks City of Buffalo, Hemisphere.

Wind—Southwest.

Miscellaneous Items.

QUICK TRIP.—The schooner Maggie Dall has just made the round trip, between Chicago and Muskegon, in the short period of time of two days and a half. The Captain's name is Edward Mullen, and we congratulate this young navigator upon getting a star vessel around on the route named, in such a short space of time.

WRECKING.—Work on the propeller Chicago is progressing. A platform is being constructed over her for additional steam pumps, which are expected from above. For want of pumps nothing is being done with the schooner William Young or barge Ocean.

DAMAGED.—The schooners S. Bates and Mary Collins were damaged in the river yesterday. The schooners Swallow and Flying Cloud were also damaged by collision.

WIND—N. N. W., fresh.

WAGES—Are still $1.75 per diem.

CHARTERED—The schooner Dick Somers was chartered yesterday afternoon, at 7c for corn to Buffalo.

NEW PROPELLER.—A new propeller, to be called the Peerless, is being built at Cleveland, for Leopold & Austrian's Chicago & Lake Superior line, which is expected to be afloat next month. She is of medium size, and will be complete throughout.

CAPTAIN WOOD.—Captain Samuel Wood, of the steam barge W. T. Graves, has been thirty-two years sailing the lakes and never in that time lost a vessel or experienced a serious accident. This is a most agreeable record, and is said to be due in a large degree to his peculiar capability, care, and foresight.

PORT OF SHEBOYGAN.—We have the following items from a Sheboygan exchange:

The keel for another large vessel has been laid by Thayer & Gregory, on the spot from which the J. H. Stevens was launched.

The schooner J. H. Stevens is mostly rigged and will soon be ready for work. She is a splendid looking vessel, being painted white with a red stripe.

"Captain Muzzy's new tug went to work this week, and as usual, is doing a good business. It is much larger than the old one, and better. It has not yet been painted. She is to be called the Frank Geele.

"The propeller Messenger took on 1,000 brls flour for New England, an invoice of chairs from each of the two factories here, several head of cattle, and a quantity of other freight, on her trip to Pentwater on Thursday last. She went out of the harbor drawing nearly nine feet of water, without touching bottom.

"The propeller Messenger was considerably damaged Sunday morning by being run into by the schooner Levi Grant. The Messenger was lying at Raab's dock and the Grant was coming down the harbor with jibs up and run into the Messenger's stern, her bowsprit carrying part of her cabin away. It has been repaired by Messrs. Sandrock & Meyer.

"Mr. Springer set the dredge at work on Tuesday in the harbor channel 300 or 400 feet east of Kirkland & Ledyard's dock, in twelve feet of water, and will dredge through the shoal—about 300 feet wide—at the same uniform depth. That will give a depth of twelve feet of water from the entrance of the harbor up to Eighth street bridge or further, even at the present low stage of water—nearly two feet lower than it was last season."

ANOTHER WRECKING JOB.—The Coast Wrecking Company having been successful in rescuing the schooner Star of the North and other craft this season, have engaged to go to Lake Ontario and get from the beach the schooner W. I. Preston, which went ashore last fall near the Niagara River. She is 381 tons burden, and came out new in 1861. The steam tug Rescue, now at Detroit, will leave immediately for the scene of operations.

A VENERABLE CRAFT.—The schooner Dan Marble, a craft of early times, which passed Detroit Saturday, downward bound, is one of the very few pioneer vessels on the lakes, being now 24 years old. There are many who will remember her as the pride of the fleet at a period when she was one of the largest vessels afloat. She is yet in good preservation, classing among the B's, and capable of rendering a few more years' service.

WRECKING.—The expedition recently organized for an attempt to raise the wreck Ever[illegible] City, on Long Point, departed yesterday for the scene of operations. The tugs Gardner and Anderson were engaged to transport the pumps, tools, and party, and to assist in raising her.—*Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, May 25.*

OFF.—The propeller Colorado has been got afloat and towed into Buffalo harbor. Her damages are of a trifling character.

ASHORE.—The schr Centurion went ashore near Brookville on Wednesday. She was got off and towed to Ogdensburgh. Only about 500 bushels of wheat were wet.

DETROIT NOTES.—We glean the following items from the *Post* of Saturday:

"The Star of the North arrived at this port Friday night, in tow of the coast wrecking tug Rescue, aided by the Quayle, and now lies at Cambell, Owen & Co.'s dry dock. After her long exposure to the weather and pounding on the rocks she looks hard, and it is considered doubtful whether she is worthy of a rebuild. Her bottom and sides are damaged, or at least the greater portion of it. She was built at Chicago in 1864. She is owned by C. Magill, of Chicago, who it is thought will abandon her.

"A party of twenty men, under the supervision of Mr. Garrett, of this city, are at present engaged in releasing the barge Warner, which went ashore on Lake Huron, near Georgian Bay, last fall. All efforts to float her the usual way have proved unavailing, owing to the shoals and reefs by which she is surrounded, which are unsafe to approach in bad weather. The course now being pursued is to get her on ways and launch her.

"The steamer Empire State, 12 hours overdue, arrived yesterday afternoon from Chicago. The recent rains have had the effect to extinguish the fires in the woods along the coast, and the smoke has disappeared. The Empire State came up light, drawing 12 feet of water. Upward of 60 vessels were passed on Lake Huron. They would reach St. Clair River last evening."

Can Consumption Be Cured?

DENVER, Col. May 23.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Under the above caption, I trust you will grant me space in your wide-spread journal for the benefit of your consumption readers, to whom, I doubt not, you are a friend; and, I am sure, if anyone is in need of friendship, sympathy, and encouragement, it is the consumptive invalid. I wish to make known the prescription and hygienic rules that have restored me from the second stage of tubercular consumption to the enjoyment of perfect health. There are also other cases I could cite, that have been restored by the same means; among the number a niece of mine, residing in Vermont, who had all the symptoms of the advanced stage of pulmonary disease, such as hectic fever, cough, emaciation, and purulent expectoration, and who is now well, and enjoys uninterrupted good health. As I wish to be as brief as possible, I will not trouble you with a history of my own case but will merely say that all my friends who know my condition regard it as a most remarkable cure. I do not wish to hold out vain hopes to the invalid, but, from observation in my own case and many others, I would advise all consumptives of both sexes to give this method of treatment a trial, and I trust it may prove as efficacious as in my own case.

I obtained the prescription from a gentleman who had been cured of consumption and asthma by its use during a residence at Guayaquil, Ecuador. The prescription is as follows:

Cundurango bark, one ounce.
Extract Carrogeen (sea-moss), one-half ounce.
Calisaya bark, one-half ounce.
Podophyllin (Mandrake), 20 grains.
Powdered horse-radish, one half ounce.
Port wine, one pint.

The dose is a teaspoonful in a little water, half an hour before each meal.

The following instructions should govern invalids: Take outdoor exercise. Live in the open air, exposed to the sunlight, and dress in light colors,—the nearer white, the better; this is important. Take deep inhalations of pure air, moderately at first, but latterly from three to five times per day, five minutes at a time; this will, in time, expand the chest and lungs. Do not despond; be hopeful. Eat plenty of good, nourishing food. Take a bath daily in cool or tepid water. Avoid night air and damp weather. The climate of Colorado has great repute as a resort for invalids. The air is pure and dry,—very little rain falling, and thus being almost perpetual sunshine. There is no fever and ague or damp night air known here. Thousands, it is said, whose cases were considered hopeless, have here found permanent and gratifying relief, and those who come in the early stages of the disease generally get well. The altitude (outside of the mountains) varies from 4,000 to 8,000 feet above the level of the sea. Consumptives coming to Colorado should seek the lower altitudes at the start.

MRS. MARTHA SOMERBY.

The Sidewalks.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Are the streets and sidewalks for the public, or for certain persons to use as they have a mind? I was once going from one boarding-house to another, and had my box on the sidewalk a short time before the express-wagon came. The police came before the express, and ordered myself and my box away.

Now, if the police are not too busy, let them report at headquarters the corner of Carroll and Halsted streets. It is dangerous to the public. It might cave in without warning. Also, the corner of Fulton and Halsted is almost in the same condition.

A FOREIGNER.

CHICAGO, May 25.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a m	*[illegible] p m
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a m	*[illegible] p m
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	*4:50 p m	*[illegible] p m
Joliet & Dwight Accom'odat'n.	*4:50 p m	*[illegible] a m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	†9:00 p m	‡7:15 a m
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	†9:00 p m	‡7:15 a m

* Except Sunday. † Ex. Saturday. ‡ Ex. Monday. † Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‖ Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Ticket office, 31 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	10:30 a m	3:45 p m
Pacific Night Express	†10:30 p m	6:30 a m
Freeport and Dubuque Express	9:15 a m	2:00 p m
Freeport and Dubuque Express	9:15 p m	7:00 a m
Milwaukee Mail	8:00 a m	10:10 a m
Milwaukee Express	9:45 a m	4:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	5:00 p m	7:40 p m
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	11:00 p m	6:30 a m
Green Bay Express	10:00 a m	7:15 p m
Green Bay Express	8:00 p m	6:30 a m

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha and Leavenworth Ex.	*10:00 a m	*4:00 p m
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p m	*9:30 a m
Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡7:00 a m
Leavenworth Express	*10:00 p m	*7:00 a m

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southeast corner of Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*6:40 a m	*9:40 p m
Special New York Express	*9:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	*†9:00 p m	*‡6:30 a m
Elkhart Accommodation	*4:10 p m	*10:10 a m

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays do. ‡ Mondays do.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger depot, at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office, corner of Ann and Kinzie-sts. In freight office, at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Halsted and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	7:30 a m	3:20 p m
Momence Accommodation	5:35 p m	9:55 a m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	†9:00 a m	‡7:30 p m
Pacific Express	‡5:15 p m	‡3:30 a m
Fast Line	*9:00 p m	*8:00 a m
Mail	†5:30 a m	†6:10 p m
Valparaiso Accommodation	†3:45 p m	†8:40 a m

† Sundays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted. ‖ Daily. * Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railways.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air-line)	*6:00 a m	‡8:20 p m
Day Express	*9:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Jackson Accom'odation (daily).	3:30 p m	10:20 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:00 a m
Night Express	†*9:00 p m	‡*6:30 a m
FOR INDIANAPOLIS, VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	*6:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Night Express	†8:30 p m	*6:00 a m
FOR MUSKEGON AND WHITEHALL.		
Mail	*9:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Night Express	†8:30 p m	‡7:30 a m
St. Joe Accommodation	*3:30 p m	*10:20 a m

† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted.

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Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Ticket office, Briggs House, corner of Canal and Madison-sts. Depot, foot of Lake-st. All trains stop at Indiana-av. and Canal-st. Stations.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	*7:30 a m	*4:15 p m
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a m	*3:15 p m
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a m	*4:15 p m
Forreston Passenger	*3:00 p m	*2:15 p m
Galesburg Passenger	*3:00 p m	*3:10 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	4:20 p m	9:55 a m
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p m	*8:30 a m
Pacific Night Express	†9:00 p m	‡7:45 a m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*11:00 a m	*1:45 p m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*1:45 p m	*6:15 p m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*6:15 p m	*7:15 a m
Riverside and Hinsdale	*6:35 a m	*9:05 a m

‡ Mondays excepted. * Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	*7:30 a m	*9:20 p m
St. Louis Fast Line	‡6:15 p m	*7:45 a m
Cairo Mail	*7:30 a m	*9:20 p m
Cairo Express	‡6:15 p m	*7:45 a m
Springfield Express	*7:30 a m	*9:20 p m
‡Keokuk Passenger	*3:15 p m	*9:30 a m
**Gilman Passenger	*5:15 p m	*9:50 a m
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:10 a m	*8:00 a m
do do do	*8:00 a m	*9:10 p m
do do do	*12:10 p m	*9:50 a m
do do do	*3:00 p m	*1:45 p m
do do do	*5:15 p m	*5:15 p m
do do do	*6:10 p m	*7:25 p m

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ‡ On Saturdays this train will leave at 2:15 p m. ** On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

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Tuesday Morning, May 28, 1872.

GREELEY'S ATTITUDE TOWARD BALTIMORE.

The Chicago *Times* declines to respond to our demand that it shall state what Democratic principles, not buried by past events, and not expressed in the Cincinnati platform, can be promoted by the nomination of Judge Davis at Baltimore. We knew very well its bluster about being willing to throw overboard the Democratic party and its leaders, but determined to adhere to Democratic principles, was buncombe, designed to deceive the unwary and cover up certain tracks which it dislikes to have seen. It dislikes to have it seen that it is one of Grant's campaign organs. Yet it has not published a line against Grant's re-election since the Cincinnati Convention was held, though it has published many against Greeley's. Greeley's nomination has already produced perfect amnesty and reconciliation between the Grant journals and the last-ditch Democrats. The Chicago *Times* and *Evening Journal* [?] the same tune. The New York *Times* and *World* are as fraternal as the lion and the lamb in the apocalyptic vision. The Cincinnati *Gazette* vies with A. H. Stephens' paper in reminding Democrats that Greeley never was nor could become a Democrat, though it long since bowed him out of the Republican party in as good earnest as Goneril and Regan kicked out King Lear from the castles the old King had given them.

All these Grant organs are troubled greatly by Mr. Greeley's pledge, made before the Cincinnati Convention, that, if a different nomination should be made at Baltimore from that made at Cincinnati, he would support the Republican candidate most likely to be elected. They claim that, if Mr. Greeley asks Democrats to vote for him, he ought to be willing to vote for a Democrat in case he cannot himself be elected. The plausibility of this "catch" is only equalled by its impudence. The Liberal Republican movement is based on the confession of Democratic organs, especially of the Chicago *Times* and New York *World*, that all the old party issues are dead, that the Democratic party abandons them, that its voters are ready for a new departure, and that this new departure is to be effected by electing a Republican as President, of such a character and on such principles as to living issues that Democrats who believe in the rejuvenation of politics can vote for them. The New Departure journals by scores, and none so vigorously as the Chicago *Times* and New York *World*, urged such a movement as would enable Democrats to vote for right, sound, and true policies on living questions, without being obliged to recant or get down on their knees for their past mistakes, or, at least, their past failures. The Cincinnati movement assumed, however, that about all the Democratic party had done since 1860 had been overruled by the logic of events, just as the right to secede was overruled by the war; and that the party itself, on the confession of its organs, was ready to consent to this ruling. There was nothing in it that committed Greeley or any Liberal Republican to sustain any American Bourbonism under the title of Democracy; on the contrary, there was everything in it which implied that the Democratic name would be dropped, that former Democratic principles would be abandoned, and that Democratic candidates for President would not be attempted.

It is plain to us that nineteen in twenty of all Democratic journals, leaders, and voters understand this movement, and intend to carry it out honestly. The Chicago *Times* and New York *World*, however, have conceived the brilliant ideas that the Cincinnati separation in the Republican party is so wide that a Democratic candidate can run between Greeley and Grant, and be elected; and, at the same time, that Greeley has so little strength that it is not worth while for Democrats to vote for him. This is one of those crude knaveries which reveal dishonesty without ever winning the stakes.

THE RESULTS OF CINCINNATI.

The Liberal movement is entitled to the hearty respect, as well as to the profound gratitude, of the entire country, for the benefits it has already accomplished, even in advance of the election. Parties usually expect to carry out the principles which they enunciate in their platforms after they come into power, but the Cincinnati platform has proved itself to be self-working, and has commenced to exert its beneficent influences even before a President is elected to represent and put its principles into operation. It has compelled the Administration to extend an amnesty to the Southern people, to shut down the brakes on a considerable portion of the corruption which was rampant everywhere, to remove the offensive character of nepotism, and to assume a virtue even if it does not possess it, and has guaranteed a better management of the Government from the present time until election. For all of these reforms, which the Republican party was powerless to affect, the country is indebted to the Liberal Reform party.

There is another result, even more important than these, and farther-reaching in its effects upon the country,—a result which constitutes a political landmark as prominent as the abolition of slavery, or the suppression of the war of the Rebellion, or the right of universal suffrage without regard to color, for which the country is indebted to the Liberal Reform party. The Cincinnati platform, in its very first section, recites the following general principle:

> We recognize the equality of all men before the law, and hold that it is the duty of Government, in its dealings with the people, to mete out equal and exact justice to all, of whatever nativity, race, color, or persuasion, religious or political.

The Liberal Reform movement has secured the acknowledgment and thorough indorsement of this principle by the Democratic party,—a result which the Republican party has never been able to accomplish, although it has struggled to do it by every sort of argument during the past six or eight years. It has succeeded in incorporating it in the Constitution and placing it upon the statute books, but it has never been able to gain a single adherent from the Democratic party, or a single acknowledgment of the right or the necessity of the equality of all men before the law. The Liberal Reform party has done this at the outset. It has committed the Democracy to the acknowledgment of it, and pledged them to maintain it, and to always oppose the reopening of this and kindred questions settled by the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution. It has cut the last strand of the rope which held the Democracy together, and left it free as air to exercise its own choice. It has accomplished in four short weeks what the Republican party has labored in vain to do for sixteen years,—the disruption of the Democratic party, and the removal of the vexed question of equality from the arena of discussion—and has sealed and confirmed every beneficial measure which grew out of the war, by forever removing it from party agitation. A party which can accomplish such a work as this purely by the moral force of its ideas working upon men's convictions, which can induce a large and powerful party to surrender its organization and disavow its principles as unfounded, which can make the country unanimous in its resolution to enforce and forever defend these [illegible] are worthy the candid consideration of every man who has the good of the country at heart. If such important results can be achieved in the green leaf, what may we not expect in the ripe? If the Liberal Reform party can exert such an influence when it has not the spur of competition to urge it on, and there is no opposing candidate in the field, and no enemy to meet, what will be the result when its ranks are closed up, and the real contest commences? In securing these results, it has already shown itself to be stronger than the Republican party, with all its advantages of age, experience, discipline, and possession of place. It sprang into existence like Minerva, endowed with power and wisdom. It has challenged the discussion of its principles, and not one of them has been controverted or even opposed. Without the benefit of party appliances, it has swept over the whole country, and disintegrated a great party by inducing it to subscribe to a Republicanism which is above party. Such a movement as this means a revolution, and such a revolution means success.

FREE-TRADE MEETING.

A call has been issued by a number of gentlemen for a public meeting at Steinway Hall, in New York, on the 30th inst., with the view of effecting an organization to advance the cause of Free Trade. The names of Mr. W. C. Bryant and Mr. Edward Atkinson are mentioned. So far as this meeting has for its object the advancement of sound doctrines of political economy, and to consider the policy that will best promote a reform of the tariff, it has our hearty support. But, so far as it is intended, or is calculated, to defeat the election of Greeley and Brown, we must consider it a mistake, and one calculated to inspire the Kelleys and Maynards of the Protection school with the liveliest emotions of joy. We can understand that many men in the United States dislike Mr. Greeley. It would be strange, indeed, if there were not. He has been an active, outspoken participant in national politics for thirty years, and has, with the vehemence of daily journalism, discussed, not only measures, but men, with a free hand. But let Mr. Greeley's course as an editor be what it may, it is the able and experienced man and statesman that is the candidate, and for whom the people propose to vote. We cannot understand how gentlemen whose devotion to principle is overwhelming, can permit recollections of ungenerous and even unjust criticisms in the New York *Tribune* to control their political action in such a crisis as this. We know that these gentlemen, who call this Steinway Hall meeting, are all unconscious that there is anything personal in their hostility to Greeley; but the great public, which looks at all the evidence, and reaches conclusions without searching men's hearts, will assume that the men who framed and voted for the Cincinnati platform, and then refuse to support the candidate who makes that platform his own, are influenced by personal dislike to that candidate. Let us say right here that a large and influential wing of the Free-Trade League are supporters of General Grant, who refused to have anything to do with the Cincinnati Convention because it was an anti-Grant demonstration. That portion of the League which took part in the Convention had, for their primary object, the awakening of public attention to tariff robbery, and to the corruptions which it fostered. Upon this subject the Republican party and the Democratic party both refuse to take decided ground; indeed, the most conspicuous Democrats in Congress are the most notorious and reckless champions and defenders of the Protective system. If Kelley has a successful rival in defending tariff robbery, it is Randall, the Democrat. The Free-Traders sought, at Cincinnati, to arouse the country on this subject, and in that they have been successful beyond their expectations. The Convention has given the two old parties such a shock that they dare no longer treat this matter with contempt, unless they can re-elect Grant.

That Horace Greeley has been all his life a Protectionist, there is no doubt. He has devoted his paper to that cause without interruption. So were several other gentlemen mentioned at Cincinnati. Mr. Brown was perhaps the only pronounced Free-Trader who was named, though Mr. Trumbull was known to be a Revenue-Reformer. The Cincinnati Convention, however, had other objects than a declaration for Revenue Reform. It proclaimed the political equality of the citizen, and the right of communities to self-government. It proclaimed reform of the Civil Service, the abolition of sinecures and subsidies, and for a general reform of the Government. This wide range of important topics attracted a constituency of which the mere friends of Free Trade formed but a portion. There was a division among the friends of General Reform as to the subject of Free Trade, just as there is a division in the Free-Trade League as to General Grant. With a full knowledge of this, and with the final consent of the Free-Traders at Cincinnati, the Convention placed this subject of the Tariff in the only proper situation, and where the Free-Traders have been so long vainly trying to place it. We obtained the unanimous declaration from the Convention that—

> Recognizing that there are, in our midst, honest but irreconcilable differences of opinion with regard to the respective systems of Protection and Free Trade, we remit the discussion of the subject to the people in their Congressional Districts, and the decision of Congress thereon, wholly free from Executive interference or dictation.

Do those gentlemen who, at Cincinnati, approved and applauded this, the only practical method of reaching a fair, popular decision of the Tariff question, and who have called the meeting at Steinway Hall, now consider that this subject ought *not* to be remitted to the people in their Congressional Districts? Do they think it is *wrong* to have the decision of Congress upon a question of taxation free from Executive interference or dictation? Do they want Executive interference and dictation? How long since has it been when every friend of Revenue Reform, and notably the members of the Free-Trade League, were insulted and mortified by an Executive discussion of the question, "What do these Revenue-Reformers want?" And the answer, in the same message, "They don't even know themselves."

General Grant's question and answer may perhaps be verified at the Steinway Hall meeting. How long has it been since the President, upon entering Pittsburgh, read an address, written for him, in which he told them he would, so long as he was President, oppose any reduction of taxes levied for Protection? Let the Steinway Hall meeting contrast an Executive pledged to active hostility against them, and the following from Horace Greeley's letter:

> The raising of revenue, whether by tariff or otherwise, shall be recognized and treated as the people's immediate business, to be shaped and directed by them through their Representatives in Congress, whose action thereon the President must neither overrule by his veto, nor attempt to dictate, nor presume to punish by bestowing office only on those who agree with him, or withdrawing it from those who do not.

If Mr. Greeley's position on this subject is not satisfactory, are we to understand that these Free-Trade gentlemen want a President who will overrule by his veto, and attempt to dictate to Congress, and presume to punish by bestowing office only on those who agree with, and withdrawing it from those who do not agree with, him on the Tariff? The wit of man could not have stated the true and honest platform in clearer terms than has Mr. Greeley, and, upon mature reflection, we doubt whether a square Free-Trade declaration at Cincinnati would have advanced that cause so much as the invitation given to the people to first discuss the question among themselves; for a declaration at Cincinnati which the people do not fully understand, and, hence, do not fully accept, would never reduce the duty on pig iron a cent.

The Chicago *Times*, in its desperation at the loss of subscribers, which it recently paraded in its own columns to the pitying gaze of the public, urges that the publication of THE TRIBUNE should be stopped by an injunction.

This is what's the matter with the *Times* in its opposition to Greeley. It don't want to play second fiddle to THE TRIBUNE any longer. [illegible] exposes itself in *deshabille* by advertising in its own columns a loss of circulation which it thinks it could recover back if somebody would enjoin THE TRIBUNE from publishing a newspaper. The only injunction the *Times* needs is our injunction that it make as good a paper as THE TRIBUNE. If it cannot aspire to the higher walks of politics, it can make up the deficiency by a more copious supply of cock-fights, assignations, abortions, murders, and rapes. Here it is unrivalled, and, by sedulously cultivating a taste for this sort of literature, it may recover its lost ground in the course of the next ten or twelve years.

NOT "OUR AMNESTY."

Because an Amnesty bill has been cooked up by Grant's Senators since the Cincinnati Convention met, and passed since Greeley's letter of acceptance was published, some of the Grant people are shouting, "Another plank gone" from the Cincinnati platform. The Amnesty bill just passed affords the same kind of relief that a poor dog whose tail is being cut off an inch at a time receives from the elimination of one inch more. The Cincinnati platform does not demand Amnesty for 2,000, or 10,000, but for all, and the huckstering, wheedling bill just passed does not give Universal Amnesty. It satisfies no sentiment of the Southern people. So long as any number are left under political disabilities, it matters no more what that number may be than Ireland cared how many clergy of the Established Church she supported against her will when it was her duty to support none. The Grant party have always had a different Civil Service Reform from that of the Liberals. Now they have a different Amnesty. Civil Service Reform leaves the President free to use all the 55,000 offices in the Civil Service as a corruption fund. It affects the Reformers very much as the frost affected the immigrant, when it tied all the stones fast, though the dogs were let loose.

Grant's Amnesty also is a pretence. It is aimed to conciliate those who would forgive, without offending those who would keep on hating. Is our Government so weak, after seven years of peace, as to fear to let the people of the South choose their own officers, untrammelled by the dictation of their conquerors? It is said that the recent act removes disabilities from all but a few hundred. This is not true. So long as a single ex-rebel is prohibited from holding office, a state of political disability rests upon the whole Southern people, viz.: The disability to choose whom they would prefer to represent them in the Government. Until Amnesty is extended to all, a political disability rests upon all. So the Southern people regard it. Hence these niggard generosities do no good.

STUMP-SPEECH IN THE PULPIT.

On Sunday a clergyman in one of the churches of this city, in announcing that Thursday next will be Decoration Day, and urging his parishioners to attend to that duty, took occasion to add that there was an effort making all over the country to induce the people to forget that we ever had a war, and to forget their debt to the soldiers. Taking this as a text, he then made the first stump-speech of the campaign against Greeley and Brown, to the great disgust of his audience. Like all clergymen who leave their proper trade to dabble in matters of which they are ignorant, he resorted to invention for his facts, and accused the Cincinnati Convention with purposed neglect of the soldiers, though he knew that that body had resolved—

> That we remember with gratitude the heroism and sacrifices of the soldiers and sailors of the Republic, and no act of ours shall ever detract from their justly earned fame or the full rewards of their patriotism.

The reverend gentleman, if he continues on the stump, might do better by adhering to the truth.

The Administration is very vigorously engaged just now in covering up its tracks. The cases of Pomeroy and Caldwell have been quietly disposed of, so that it may not be burdened with them during the campaign. Pomeroy has been investigated by a Committee, sitting without authority to send for persons or papers, although there were a cloud of witnesses from Kansas in Washington ready to testify, and, of course, is given a good character. Caldwell has been granted a respite until December next, so that he, too, is out of the way as an incubus until after election. All's fair in war, but it is well to understand the motives. When they are understood, the trick is harmless.

Foreign despatches have already announced the unfavorable result of the recent Plebiscite in Switzerland. The reorganization of the army, in which it was proposed to take away the control of their contingents from the Cantons, and give it to the Federal Government, and the clauses on Public Education, which gave offence to the Catholics, seem to have insured the defeat of the Constitution. The Germans and Protestants favored the revision, while the French and Catholics opposed it.

On Saturday morning, May 25, an observation of the sun showed the existence of a line of seven spots on his surface, nearly parallel with the solar equator, in 15 to 20 degrees of north latitude. They were moderately large spots, though small in comparison with some of those that were visible in 1870—the great sun-spot year. They averaged nearly 10,000 miles in diameter, and one was fast creeping into view, on the northwestern edge, which seemed to be much larger than those that could be approximately measured. The inhabitants of the planet Mercury, if any such there be, would have a magnificent opportunity for examining that spot, as it was turned almost directly towards the planet.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

Announcements: J. G. Strong, of Fairbury, Republican, for Senator, Eighteenth District; James R. Scott, of Champaign, Democrat, for Senator, Thirtieth District; George C. Wilson, of Gilman, Republican, for Representative, Thirtieth District.

—Colonel William R. Morrison, of Waterloo, is securing right of way for the Cairo & St. Louis Railroad, and Congressional track-laying for himself.

—The Springfield *Register* says:

> The *quid-nuncs* have been occupied for some days with stories to the effect that the murderers of the Hon. Sharon Tyndale have been discovered. The rumors are various but the most popular form seems to be that one of the guilty parties has confessed the deed, and that, the hiding-places of his confederates being discovered in Missouri, officers have been sent to effect their capture. Sometimes one woman, and sometimes two, are spoken of, but the above seems to be the basis of the story. We have taken pains to inquire into the facts, and are able to state that nothing whatever is in the possession of the authorities, and that the murder is as much a mystery as it was the moment the body was found.

—Urbana has voted, 408 to 7, to borrow $20,000 and build three new school houses.

—The Peoria Elevator site has been marked out, and building material secured.

—There will be a Grand Rally at Edwardsville, Tuesday, June 4, to organize in support of the new Temperance law, which goes into effect July 1.

—William A. Turney, of Springfield, is a candidate for re-election as Clerk of the Supreme Court.

—Articles of incorporation of the Chicago & Northern Pacific Air Line Railway (in Illinois) were, last week, filed in the office of the Secretary of State, at Springfield. The road is to run from Chicago to the State line, in Richmond, McHenry County; thence over the grade of the old Central Wisconsin, *via* Portage, to Superior. The corporators for the Illinois Division are: John C. Barnes, George E. White, George M. Groves, and James L. Anthony, all of New York City; and Nelson Ludington, James R. Young, Charles J. Barnes, Edward G. Mason, and Anson Stager, all of Chicago.

WISCONSIN.

The La Crosse *Republican* says:

> It is estimated that there are now at least 100,000,000 feet of logs in the Black River booms. About 25,000,000 have already been run out. The rafting boys will have no lack of business this summer.

—The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company have been in successful negotiation for the purchase or control of the Green Bay & Lake Pepin Road, and it is their purpose to extend that road directly to Winona with all possible speed.

IOWA.

The Rev. W. R. Chaffee, of Elwood, near Clinton, and three members of his family, were last week poisoned by taking laudanum by mistake. Antidotes saved them.

—Two men at Council Bluffs ate strawberries and cream on a wager, and Elihu Myers paid the score, $4.75,—the other man, Will Marton, having still an appetite for the eleventh plate.

—A 13-year-old daughter of Ellis Griffith, of Villisca, Page County, was last week beaten to death by her step-mother, who has been arrested. [illegible]

WASHINGTON.

Amnesty Passed—Ku-Klux Re-created—Supplementary Civil Rights.

Dawes: His Tariff Bill—The New Shuffle for Baltimore.

Free Trade and President-Making—The German Vote.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, May 26.

AMNESTY.

The Liberal movement has already borne fruit for fraternity, in Amnesty, passed by the Senate against its will and record, after that hour of the morning when Horace Greeley's admirable letter of acceptance had been read and feared. The bill had long before passed the House, but the Administration ring of Senators fought it off with contumely, and, in the end, loaded it down with the Mixed Schools' bill of Mr. Sumner. In the panic since Cincinnati these absented themselves, and the Democrats, Liberals, and nervous united and made the bill a law. If there was to be no more done by Cincinnati, this would be enough. Excepting those persons debarred from office by the amendments to the Constitution, we have now Universal Amnesty and Impartial Suffrage,—Greeley's principles. Seven years have been spent to carry them, at great expenditure of mind, material, and money,—seven years, the duration of the Revolutionary War. At the end of this resentful and unrepublican disqualification of men, the countenances of Conkling, Morton, Cameron, and their lacquey brethren are seen to scowl upon the mercy they were compelled by political necessity to do. We can think of the scene at the passage of the act hereafter with gratification; the haggard and frowsy Senators, up all night, and several of them no worse off for drink; the tie and pull of political principle and passion,—magnanimity, like the angel wrestling all night with pitiless Jacob, who cried to the last: "I will not let thee go." And then, as day broke upon the Conscript Fathers' bivouac, and the newsboys stole up the marble steps, inquisitive to see why the flag waved all night over the pediment, the papers of Wednesday, May 22, 1872, said as follows, (signed Horace Greeley):

"I accept your nomination in the confident trust that the masses of our countrymen, North and South, are eager to clasp hands across the bloody chasm which has too long divided them."

At these words, the bigots of disfranchisement were stricken with fear. "What shall we do to be saved?" said they. "What party can resist these words before the people?"

The vote was taken; a carpet-bagger, Spencer, stood ready with an amendment; a disciple of John Knox, Frelinghuysen, had a blue law to put in; a hobbyist, Sumner, had an amendment for consistency; by 39 votes to 2 it was decreed that "All political disabilities are hereby removed from all persons whomsoever," excepting three or four rapidly-diminishing classes, viz: Rebels who had been regular army and naval officers, Congressmen, or Senators, United States Judges, Ambassadors, and Cabinet officers, when the South withdrew. The sum total of these living cannot be above 300 in the whole Union, so that political rights are practically restored everywhere.

THE KU-KLUX SENATE.

Having passed all that was proper and timely of Mr. Sumner's Civil Rights bill, namely, providing for the recovery before United States Courts of damages for making distinctions between colors and races in inns, theatres, or travelling conveyances, but not in schools, the Senate then re-enacted and recreated the Ku-Klux, for the benefit of Mr. Grant's election by military aid. This bill passed by 28 votes to 15,—the first name in the affirmative being the juvenile *martinet* and West Point carpet-bagger, Ames, "of Mississippi." Other affirmative scourges of the South were Clayton, Osborn, Sawyer and Spencer. Native Southern men, who preferred the drum-head to the court of law, were Boreman, Flanagan, Pool, and Robertson. John A. Logan voted for the Ku-Klux bill's extension; so did Patterson, of New Hampshire. Alcorn and Sprague were the only Republicans amongst the fifteen voting nay; for, at this time, there were but about forty-three Senators present,—all the sick, weak, or wearied being at home, in number about thirty. The Ku-Klux bill is to be defined as the management of elections by the military until March 4, 1873.

SUPPLEMENTARY CIVIL RIGHTS.

The part of the Supplementary Civil Rights bill omitted,—that relating to schools,—would, if passed, have destroyed the popularity and efficacy of our public schools in parts of every State of the Union, except eight or nine, and made it possible to revive the anti-school-tax party. Federal authority must then have needs seized the schools to keep up popular education, and the schoolmasters' lobby, the schoolbook publishers' lobby, and the schoolmasters' commissary department would have replaced the beautiful system of school-district evolution which has made the North self-governing, self-educating, and self-relying. There are wide districts and large cities where this bill would make no panic, and where, already, the youths of the races assemble without wonder. But, in parts of States, contiguous to slavery, and below the slavery border line, white education would be destroyed by this summary act of impatient and imperial communism. Many thousands of the more refined blacks would also withdraw their children from the schools at the incursion of the whole heirdom of slavery.

The items of the bill adopted are of a humane and legitimate character. A licensed inn, theatre, or conveyance must have no eyes. It must take $4 a day and give the allotted quantity of dyspepsia to Cuffy or Alexis. The quality of taverns is not strained; they all have the same flavor, and the addition of some negro might improve them. Mr. Pinchbeck, of New Orleans, pays $30 a day at the Arlington Hotel, in this city, for two rooms and the public table. The Civil Rights bill will not probably reduce this particular bill; for they nothing subtract, and never set down nought in malice at this hotel. If supplementary civil rights are worth $30 a day, we have now the completest liberty.

TARIFF, SUBSIDY, AND LOBBY.

Congress did a thing to worry the Protection pals in rushing Dawes' bill through without reading or debating it; still, in sober judgments, a Bohemian trick, and below the dignity of legislative procedure. We live so absolutely under the domain of parties that, at the approach of an election, public business is voted a bore, and every politician leaves his desk to engage in the Convention and the Campaign. Mr. Dawes is a crude, not greatly scrupulous man, with cunning preponderating in his character. To get his bill through on a run, he exposed his rearwards, and one saw that all the interests of Berkshire had been secured before that *coup de grace*. Dawes did a very ungentlemanly and inhospitable thing in calling out Frank Leslie's name—who happened to be on the floor—as a British agent. Mr. Leslie never spent a penny in any lobby; his popularity with members led to his being invited to the floor; he did not wish the paper tariff reduced. A member of Congress who does this kind of a thing is not below doing a meaner one. Next to sincerity, Mr. Dawes requires breeding. I am prepared to bet $100 to $50 that he eats with his knife and ciphers up political figures on the fly-leaves of his hymn-book. He worships fish and catches God, according to the charter of the Plymouth Colony reversed.

This precipitate passage of the Tariff bill, and the equally "successful" passage of the early adjournment resolution, called at once to Washington a huge lobby to bid for the leading propensities of the Senate, and also gave opportunity for stray and estrangant appropriations. Public buildings were voted here and there; five millions were voted to the China steamships, by the aid of Grant Democrats. Taxation had been reduced, and expenditure took profligate holiday upon that fact, like Mr. Micawber giving a dinner when he had cancelled one note by negotiating another one. "Resolved," says Congress, "that $20,000,000 be taken from taxation; and, therefore, resolved, that we proceed to increase the public debt."

Congress ought to remain here, let politics alone, and attend to business only, till July 1, and then reassemble in November. But a tariff, subsidy, and tinkering Congress so much disturbs values that probably the country will applaud their going thus disorderly.

THE GERMANS AND THE DEMOCRATS.

I put this question to the best informed and oldest correspondent of the Democratic press here, to-day:

"How do the Democratic members talk now upon Greeley's nomination at Baltimore?"

"They are governed entirely by their interests with their constituencies. Kerr and Voorhees, for example, who represent largely-preponderating Democratic majorities, oppose Greeley. Cox and Brooks, who represent close districts now, and many like them, prefer Greeley because he can take them to Congress again. Voorhees got his speech too soon, and scared many who would also have opposed Greeley at Baltimore. The party is already broken, because the voting masses will not be governed by the Regencies. Greeley's nomination at Baltimore will cut the voters on [illegible], and compel a redistribution of powers, perhaps a general fusion of Liberal elements, to the utter and final overthrow of Bourbonism as a political ingredient."

My own sources of information reveal this view of the general situation: The ultra Revenue Reformers—those who have no other politics, and are original Jeffersonian men, but without campaign ability, or any knowledge of politics in a popular country—are opposed to Greeley, as they were opposed to Davis or any former Whig. These men are few in number, but uncompromising, and embrace the enthusiastic amateurs and lyceum people, the Wendell Phillipses, so to speak, of Free Trade, the Abolitionists in commerce. I forbear to mention names. The seat of their influence is New York City, and their principal colony is in Ohio. They are unselfish men, but unreasonable and unteachable, and they know no way to do anything but Guizot's way: "The straight line is the shortest." For, knowing no better than this, M. Guizot is useless to France, and our friends nearly useless in politics. These few got up from the Cincinnati Convention disgusted, rallied under the unbrageous circulation of the New York *Evening Post*,—which, small as it is, could give shade to them all,—and, looking out for numbers to accomplish a second new departure, they think they have discovered the German vote. With that vote they propose to pierce the Baltimore Convention. The plan is to hold a German Reform Convention at Baltimore a day or two before the Democrats assemble there, and propose a Liberal ticket to that Convention, made up of, perhaps, a Republican and a Democrat,—say, Cox and Randolph, or Adams and Groesbeck, or Chase and Church. The argument is, that all the German vote, solidly, will be cast for such candidacy; and that this, with the whole Democratic vote, may be sufficient to elect. I think that this movement may take place, as far as the German Convention at Baltimore is concerned. It may get the countenance of some of the leading Germans in the country. What will be its effect upon the great original purpose of the Liberal movement—to smash down two old, rotten, and useless political parties?

The Southern delegates must decide this, at Baltimore. The Greeley nomination, at first a surprise, has made as startling progress. No name in the country can rally a more popular campaign. The candidate has put himself in full accord with the Convention, behaved and written with prudence and charity, and sought to bring into generous conciliation with himself and his friends men of all good impulses. He had promised to abandon all forms of interfering Federalism, to seek to create no party, to govern for the country with the advice of both former parties, and to abide by each exhortation of the platform he accepts.

Can we carry this country in a National campaign with a Federal interference pronunciamento as to Revenue Reform, adopted at the centre? Revenue Reform, and non-interference to accord, must be decided in the districts, because a National Convention is in itself a form of Federal authority, and presumes to compel a delegate to go back to his district and regulate industry there by a central party edict. The Cincinnati platform, true to its neighborhood character, redelegated Revenue Reform to the people in their districts. The Free Trade extremists propose, at Baltimore, to legislate upon districted industry with all the uniformity of a decree of the French National Assembly. I am for Free Trade, and that policy will carry the districts in my time; but I am for Saxon government more, and I believe that an economical subject like this must make headway from district to district, and be a conviction, and not a decree. In a campaign for the Presidency no close discussion of technical issues is practicable. What moral force has a mass meeting pronouncing for commercial freedom? Particularly such mass meetings as we hold, where a demagogue can put Adam Smith to rout. He belittles a great question like this who wants to turn it over to the rabble and the Bourbon Democracy? Free Trade never made a better temporary compromise near the enemy's line than when it closed with the offer at Cincinnati to dismiss the issue to the districts. It there acquired belligerent rights, and was recognized a constituent part of the Reforms of the day. Who will ever forget the scene when, as Carl Schurz read the plank, all the House rose and cheered with that nobility of gratulation which was fraternity and victory together? Will Carl Schurz ever forget it? Then no cloud stood upon his brow. And yet, so personal and captious is human nature that, while it will surrender its opinion chivalrously, it cannot surrender to a mere man! And Free Trade will never have made so great a blunder as when it disgraces and deserts its friends, behaves like a collegiate who has lost the oration, and makes men think that, with all its commercial wisdom, it is not a ponderable body in politics.

GATH.

POLITICAL.

The following gentlemen are practically nominated for Congress, in this State, as the result of Republican primaries: Sixth District, John B. Hawley, of Rock Island, for re-election; Seventh, Franklin Corwin, of Peru; Thirteenth, John McNulta, of Bloomington; Fourteenth, James W. Langley, of Champaign.

—The Rockford *Journal*, reviewing the situation in the Fourth District, thinks the chances are favorable to William Lathrop, of that city, to be the Republican candidate for Congress.

—The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* says:

> The results of the primaries in General Farnsworth's Illinois District are said to indicate the retirement of that gallant gentleman from the House at the close of his present term. There are at least three persons in public life who will bear the blow with edifying resignation: General Grant, Benjamin Franklin Butler, and Supervising Architect Mullett. To the last two gentlemen, the handsome Illinoisan has for years been a very sharp thorn in the side, buffeting them with hearty good will at every opportunity. His unfavorable opinion of General Grant and his leaning toward Liberalism have been more than suspected for a long time past, and doubtless have something to do with the complexion of the primaries. But there are also local causes which have co-operated with the Administration against him. If he has really lost his re-nomination, there are just two things to be said: first, General Farnsworth will be heard of again; second, it is not going to be child's play for any Illiberal Republican to step into his Congressional shoes.

General Farnsworth is to-day the strongest and most effective member of the House of Representatives, except Mr. Dawes, as everybody knows who has been much in Washington during the past few years. Butler was the only man who disputed this second place with him, and, when he got Butler down, his rank as a leader on the floor was undisputed.

—The Cairo *Bulletin* says:

> Linegar, a partner of Munn, has been appointed one of the Radical Electors for the State-at-large, and Pope, another of the estimable patriot's partners, has secured a place on the State Central Committee. This is the salve that is expected to cure their heads. White Dan was out of the city, they blurted their determination to go for Greeley against Grant, but now Dan has got them on the hip again.

—The Hon. George Wendling, of Shelbyville, one of the rising Democratic statesmen of Illinois, is an out-and-out Greeley and Brown man.

—Captain Joab Wilkinson, one of Grant's office-holders, announces himself as a candidate for Congress in the Decatur (Ill.) district.

—The Cairo *Bulletin* says:

> Judge Treat, of Springfield, who is too much of a Democrat to desire the defeat of General Grant by anyone as undemocratic as Horace Greeley, says that Greeley's letter of acceptance is a paper written by the hand of a man who must be a master in his way—a paper which contains sentiments that every good citizen can approve, and which could not be written by a man altogether unworthy of Democratic confidence. "After reading the Alabama Claims correspondence," added the Judge, "Mr. Greeley's letter was a good treat. It is one of the most skillful diplomatic papers I ever read. But," he continued, with an expression in his eye which seemed to contradict his words, "I am not a Greeley man." The Judge should not longer wander about among the pitfalls of Grantism. His place is in the ranks of the Liberal men of the country, and, if he were not one of the best men in the world, we should be tempted to round off our invitation to leave the Storey and Voorhees sorebends, by quoting the lines about the possibility of certain people being permitted to return while the lamp holds out to burn.

—The Mt. Pleasant (Iowa) *Journal* publishes a report that Senator Harlan is to be sent as Minister to Russia, in place of Curtin, resigned. The Mt. Pleasant *Press* publishes another report that the Senator will be a candidate for Congress in the First District.

—The Valparaiso (Ind.) *Messenger* says the Hon. T. J. Wood, of Crown Point, is a prominent Democratic candidate for Congress.

—Mr. Dutton, Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee of Miami County, Ind., is red-hot for Greeley, "denounces the powers that called the Baltimore Convention," avers that the Democracy has been "sold out by Belmont and the bond-holders," and curses Voorhees for a "damned rascal."

—The St. Paul *Pioneer* (Democratic) says:

> The Mankato *Union*, a staunch Republican paper, favors the Cincinnati nominations, but says: "Although this paper has not specifically declared for Greeley, our readers can easily judge our sentiments, and we are only awaiting some further assurances from those who have promised the Greeley wing their assistance in the coming campaign." "Further assurances" the Democrats are also looking for from those who initiated the Liberal movement. Let every Liberal Republican promptly declare himself for Greeley, and there will be no want of Democratic support.

—Fayette McMullen, of the Marion (Ala.) *Southern Patriot*, supports the Cincinnati ticket, whether it is endorsed by the Democrats or not. McMullen is an old Southern Democratic campaigner, and was once in Congress.

—The Toledo *Blade* (Administration) denies that the Hon. James M. Ashley is in the field for Congress on the Greeley ticket. It says: "He has not said he would take it, nor has any one expressed the slightest desire to have him take it."

—The Ohio Democratic State Committee meets at Columbus to-day.

—The Napoleon (Ohio) *Signal* says Senator Gage proposes to run for Congress in the new Tenth District, on the Liberal ticket. The Toledo *Blade* (Administration) hopes this is not true.

—The Utica (N.Y.) *Observer* says that Governor Seymour is absent from home, and it is not able to verify that he has written a letter to the Hon. Samuel S. Cox on the political situation, wherein he takes ground favorable to Greeley's indorsement by the Baltimore Convention. It says however, that the substance of the letter, as reported, "embraces substantially the views which the Governor has expressed in private conversation."

—Franz Abt, who visited Buffalo last week, returned to New York on Saturday. He will next week proceed via Cincinnati to St. Louis, and return to Boston; and, after Gilmore's Jubilee, he will come to Chicago.

—General William Temple Clark, the Texas carpet-bagger, lately excused from further service in Congress, was formerly from Iowa.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Cheering Liberal Prospects in Illinois and Indiana.

What the Illinois Democracy Think of the Chicago Times.

Letter from the Hon. S. S. Marshall.

He Believes that Greeley Will Be Indorsed at Baltimore, and, if He Be, Will Heartily Support Him.

Marshall County, Ill.

HENRY, Ill., May 2[?].

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I see some reports in your paper "On the Situation" from the rural districts, but, as yet, nothing from Marshall; and, lest our silence, and the blowing and striking of the orthodox (*i. e.* the office-holders) should be construed into the belief that there are no Liberal Republicans in this section, I take it upon myself to pass in a very brief report.

There are very many true and earnest advocates of Reform in this county who cordially indorse the Cincinnati movement—accept the platform, and will heartily support the candidates nominated there, and will continue to read and regard THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE as the best paper in the Northwest,—the *Inter* or any other *Ocean* to the contrary notwithstanding; and, without any local organ or organized effort, the movement is daily gaining in strength. The fear of being called recreant to the party (which held back many) is gradually wearing off, and men are beginning to speak their sentiments more freely.

I have had opportunity to converse with the acknowledged leaders of the Democracy, and, without an exception, they favor the adoption, at Baltimore, of the Cincinnati platform and candidates.

It is a significant fact that, notwithstanding the County Convention which met last week was run by the elect (the fed retainers of the Administration), they failed to go through the regular formula of naming their chief in connection with the successors. Even they are becoming alarmed at the situation, especially as the Reform Republicans are taking steps for an early organization, and thorough canvass of the county.

P.

Indiana.

PERU, Ind., May 25.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Inasmuch as Indiana is to be the battle-ground for the re-election of Senator Morton, the President's chief fugleman; owing to the further fact that, at the last State election, the Democrats, without any assistance from Republicans, carried the State by 2,300 majority,—your readers will doubtless be interested to hear something concerning the canvass here, and certainly very light "straws will indicate the direction of the breeze.

All the Republican politicians, as far as heard from, in Miami County, are for Grant, and it is not to be denied that they take with them a considerable majority of the Republican voters; but a very respectable minority, and among them some as good citizens as are in the county, are unqualifiedly for Greeley and Brown. A still larger number, who entertain honest fears that Baltimore will nominate a third ticket, and, through Republican division, elect it, are awaiting the action of that Convention. There are, doubtless, many others who, hoping for the nomination of Colfax for the *first* place on the ticket at Philadelphia, will, when disappointed there, turn to Greeley. Many who are really Greeley men are reticent as yet; but, with some opportunity for observation, I should say if the Greeley ticket throughout the State averages its strength in Miami County, it would receive 25,000 majority in Indiana. That may seem wild, but it will only take three Greeley Republicans in a hundred to do it. In Wabash County, the "Whiteside wing" of the party, which carried the county for its candidate for Congress in 1868, is said to be for Greeley.

James N. Tyner, our present Congressman, (a Protectionist, by the way), will probably have no opposition in Convention; but, if the Hon. Horace P. Biddle, of Logansport, can be induced to take the field against him with a nomination from the Liberals, Brother Tyner will be excused from making any further sacrifices for his country's good.

EX-SOLDIER.

Ku-Kluxism in Iowa.

MARSHALLTOWN, Iowa, May 25.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Republicans of this county are to-day nominating their county ticket by a Republican primary election in each township. The Postmaster here in Marshalltown is the Republican Township Committee man, and he put this test to all voters: "Do you promise to not vote for Horace Greeley for President of the United States?" He supposed he could carry this through with impunity, and that he could telegraph to Washington to-night that there was not a Greeley Republican in Marshalltown; but he was mistaken. Scores of Republicans left the polls in disgust, until the Postmaster and his friends feared it would defeat their ticket, and they then rescinded their Ku-Klux test, and begged the Greeley Republicans to come and vote.

Yours, P. M. SUTTON.

What the Illinois Democracy Think of the Chicago Times.

From the Springfield (Ill.) Register (Democratic).

Mr. Wilbur F. Storey, proprietor of the Chicago *Times*, says that he does not publish a Democratic newspaper, and denies his own Democracy. Yet, Mr. Storey misrepresents the Illinois Democracy on the National Democratic Central Committee; and, like many other Democratic patriots of the same ilk, is doing all he can to defeat Democrats, and prevent Democratic success, in the interests of Mr. Grant. The first duty of the Illinois Democracy, at its Convention next June, will be to request Mr. Storey to resign his position on the National Committee. The Democratic people of Illinois will take care of Mr. Storey.

From the Lincoln (Ill.) Statesman (Democratic).

The suggestion of the *Register* for Mr. Storey to resign his seat as one of the National Democratic Executive Committee meets the views of every Democrat in Logan County. Mr. Storey has been trying for the last seven years to sell out the Democracy of Illinois, and, while he may have accomplished the selling out part to his entire satisfaction on several occasions, there is one dead certain fact: he never did, and never can, deliver them. Mr. Storey will find out in due season that he does not hold the Democratic party of Illinois in his vest pocket; and, if he does not resign his seat as Committeeman, we insist that it is not only the duty of the Democracy to request him to do so, but to pass a resolution at the State Convention on the 26th of June, reading him out of the party.

From the Champaign (Ill.) Democrat (Democratic).

The Chicago *Times* is an independent daily journal of Democratic antecedents, possessing first rate merits as a *news* paper, but rather the exponent of what the fossils want than the mouthpiece of the living Democracy of the present hour. Let us give the *Times* its due. Let us admit that it is managed regardless of expense, that it is conducted regardless of fear or favor of anybody (but Belmont and the bondholders), and that it is edited regardless of decency. When it has a mind to do so, it scolds, and screeches, and squeals like a hysterical woman; when indignant, it howls and roars like a lion; and, when occasion requires, it thunders, and lightens, and storms like a tornado. And, through all these moods, it "shines and stinks, and stinks and shines, like a rotten mackerel by moonlight." The *Times*, too, is nothing if it is not independent, and it has proclaimed itself to be again and again the organ of nothing and nobody. But the *Times* editor is very much like other men who boast and make much of their independence. Such independence is held and maintained at the expense of the liberty of their fellows. Just now the *Times* editor is attempting to bring not only the press of the State, but the Democracy also, into absolute and abject subserviency to his wishes as regards the Belmont Baltimore Convention. If a newspaper desires, or if an individual expresses a preference for, the indorsement of Horace Greeley at Baltimore, both earn the rebuke of the *Times*. "Dry up, you beggars," is practically its language. "Wait the action of the Baltimore Convention, and then take your key-note from the *Times*, and go in and howl, and be d—d to you."

That is just what we don't intend to do, nor do we intend to be sold out by Belmont at Baltimore, just as we were at New York when Seymour and Blair were nominated. Seymour understands how he was victimized; so does Blair; and both have declared for Greeley and Brown.

Belmont, as a leader, was mainly instrumental in procuring the nomination of Seymour and Blair; he went to Cincinnati as a disorganizer; he sacrificed the political prestige of the National Committee by calling a meeting of it at his own house; he then dined, and wined, and befogged the members into committing the monstrous folly of calling the Convention at Baltimore, a city within an hour's ride, and really suburb of Washington. In all these acts and influences, Mr. Storey has been Mr. Belmont's subservient lieutenant.

It is plain to be seen, if a straight nomination is made at Baltimore, it will be made in Grant's interest, and made to be beaten. Belmont, probably, and Storey, may see more profit in such a course than in the indorsement of Horace Greeley.

So far as they set themselves up to be exponents of present Democratic opinion and leaders of the people, we have had enough of the Chicago *Times*, the New York *World*, August Belmont, Wilbur F. Storey, and we hope the State Convention at Springfield, and the National Committee at Baltimore will depose the one from his place as member from Illinois, and the other from the Chairmanship of the National Democratic Committee. Neither of the men are Democrats, or leaders of the people; they are no more or less than allies of Grant and tools of the money-power, and they should be deprived of the trusts they have betrayed.

From the Cairo (Ill.) Bulletin (Democratic.)

In his letter to the *Bulletin*, Judge Marshall makes an eloquent appeal for peace in the Democratic party, which, we are sure, will be applauded by every well wisher of the Republic. To accomplish the results we desire, there must be peace in the party; and how to obtain it is the problem now in process of solution. All the Bourbons of the A. H. Stephens school, are crying, "Let us have peace; let us say nothing in Mr. Greeley's favor; let us place entire reliance upon the wisdom of the Baltimore Convention; and, that it may do precisely right, send us as your representatives to that Convention." All the pestiferous and sordid politicians of the New York *World* school,—the rascals who have manipulated the party for years in their own interest,—are also loud in demands for peace in the party. "If you Greeley men will keep quiet and let us talk," they say, "all will be serene in the party; there will be peace." All the Democratic desperadoes of the Storey school—the Democratic "boys" who wear soap-locks, and have on their shoulders chips which they are anxious to have knocked off, and long coat tails, which they desire to have "tramped on,"—the anti-Greeley rowdies, who are about as lawless as their leader, the Ishmaelite Storey, are also shouting, "Let us have peace. Just you Greeley men dry up, and all will be lovely; we want peace, but we must dictate its terms."

This is the situation, and what are the meek and lowly Greeley Democrats to do about it? They, too, are for peace, and are, of all men in the world, the most inoffensive; but is it expected that they can, without protest, endure the insults of the platitudinarian asses who follow Stephens, the abuse of the Belmontonian political pickpockets, and the insolence of the soap-locked politicians who follow after the political bruiser of the Chicago *Times* concern? We, for one, will not. We prefer war to peace on such terms; and, in our opinion, the party would prosper more if these malcontents, who always grumble and pull back, were kicked out of the organization. They are a burden. They should be cast aside. We want peace, too, but not until after these fellows have been conquered. The war has been begun, and they are to blame. Peace can only come when they surrender.

Letter from the Hon. S. S. Marshall.

From the Cairo (Ill.) Bulletin (Democratic).

This morning we publish a letter from the Hon. S. S. Marshall to the editor of the *Bulletin*, in reply to a charge that he and other Democrats had pulled wires to secure the nomination of Judge Davis at Cincinnati, and were at the wire-pulling business again to force that ambitious gentleman upon the Democratic party through the Baltimore Convention.

We had no desire to do Mr. Marshall injustice, but believed we were justified in our manner of characterizing his support of Judge Davis. He, Mr. Robinson, and Mr. Crebs had been, we believed, Mr. Storey's principal supporters in the Davis movement, and we thought they had left their seats in Congress to attend the Cincinnati Convention and "pull the wires" (the Judge must permit us to say) for their friend who had become smitten with the Presidential malady, so destructive of modesty and everyday usefulness. We concluded—led by our mistaken knowledge of Mr. Marshall's disposition—that he, Mr. Robinson, and Mr. Crebs, with others, had followed Mr. Storey in his raid upon Mr. Greeley, and had united with that Ishmaelite of the press to attempt to ruin if they could not control. We are gratified by the information contained in Mr. Marshall's letter that we have been mistaken in this matter, and that he does not fight under the flag of the piratical politician of the *Times* concern, that he does not fear the lash of that unpatriotic fellow, who has no regard for country or party, but exerts an influence over men of even more decided character than Mr. Marshall by flourishing his editorial bludgeon with loud threats and deep curses.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., May 21, 1872.

John H. Oberly, Esq., Editor Cairo Bulletin:

DEAR SIR: The editorial in your paper of the 18th (with a copy of which I have just now been favored by a friend), does me great injustice; and, as I am sure you would not do so intentionally, I ask of you the courtesy to give me the benefit of this correction through the columns of your paper.

First—It is not true that I ever combined with any man or set of men to make Judge Davis or any one else the Democratic candidate for President. Ever since the disastrous campaign of 1868, I have held the opinion that the Democratic party, in the ensuing Presidential contest should present a candidate not obnoxious to the Conservative Republicans who were tired of the ruinous policies of their party, and anxious, with us, for a return to honest and constitutional modes of government. In looking over the country I knew of no man qualified for the discharge of the duties of that high office who was more likely than Judge Davis to rally to his support both the Conservative Republican and the Democratic vote. I certainly did not regard him as a Democrat any more than I now regard Mr. Greeley as a Democrat. But Judge Davis was well known as a Conservative Republican of great ability, independence of thought and action, and of unblemished reputation. He had attracted the attention of the whole country by the ability and firmness with which he, on the bench, maintained the personal liberty of the citizens and opposed military usurpation. He had never been engaged in partisan strife, and had no record offensive to the great body of Democrats, and I knew of no reason why he should not be as acceptable as any man to Conservative Republicans, of whom he was one. I knew that he was regarded with great favor by intelligent and patriotic gentlemen in every portion of our country. There were, and are, many things in which I do not agree with Judge Davis; but, for the reasons given above, I regarded him as an available candidate, and one of whom, if elected, the country would never be ashamed. I held these views in common with many respectable gentlemen from every portion of our country.

But I neither "pulled wires" for Judge Davis, nor did I at any time put myself out of the way to impress my own views upon others. I never for a moment conceived that I was cut out for a President-maker, and never aspired to that great distinction. It is true that I held my own views firmly, and maintained them (with due modesty, I hope) when occasion required, but I never dreamed of quarrelling with friends who happened to entertain different views. It seemed to me that this was an unquestioned right of every freeman, and even now I am not strongly impressed with the iniquity of my conduct.

Second—I do not know of any movement on foot to bring Judge Davis before the Baltimore Convention. I hope that no such purpose now exists, and feel confident that Judge Davis himself would not permit it.

Third—It is my opinion, if nothing occurs to change the current of public opinion between this time and the 9th of July, that the Cincinnati ticket and platform will be indorsed at Baltimore; and, if so, they shall have my hearty support. Mr. Greeley's admirable letter of acceptance, which has just appeared, will do much toward reconciling opposition, and will unquestionably greatly enhance his chances for the Presidency.

With the contentions and animosities that seem unhappily to prevail between some of our Democratic papers in Illinois, I have no concern, except to deeply regret them. There never was a time when a spirit of harmony, conciliation, and forbearance was more needed than now. It would be criminal in us to waste our strength, in a time like this, by worse than useless contentions among ourselves. It is impossible that we should all see things precisely as our neighbors see them, but let us determine to act together, let our differences be what they may, for this is our only safety. If it is our destiny to go as allies to the Liberal Republicans, let us not go as a disbanded, demoralized rabble, rendered impotent by our own dissensions, but, rather, as a noble, organized, and disciplined army of freemen, let us march with banners waving against the strongholds of the enemy to an assured victory. It is a great mistake to suppose that in this way Conservative Republicans would be repelled from the cause. Thousands of them all over the land are waiting to join their brethren who moved at Cincinnati as soon as the success of the movement is assured, and they know that this can only be done by the united support of the Democratic party.

It is of the last importance that the corrupt and dangerous men whose rule threatens intolerable evils shall be driven from power. To work in this cause is the highest duty of the citizen. Every other consideration should be subordinated to this, and for this purpose nothing is more important than the cultivation of a feeling of friendship, forbearance, and unity among those who desire its consummation. I am, very respectfully, yours,

S. S. MARSHALL.

What the Good People of Rockford Read.

From the Rockford (Ill.) Register, May 25.

In conversation with the editor of the Chicago *Journal* a few days ago, we were requested to ascertain of the newsdealers here, for publication the actual number of the Chicago dailies sold. To gratify Mr. Shuman, we took the trouble upon our hands. Not only have we secured from the newsdealers the number of Chicago papers sold, but the number of Rockford papers. The following are the figures:

Rockford *Register*	395
Rockford *Gazette*	99
Rockford *Journal*	82
Chicago *Journal*	194
CHICAGO TRIBUNE	148
Chicago *Post*	13
Chicago *Inter-Ocean*	32
Chicago *Times*	45

It will be seen from the above that our newsdealers sell nearly double as many *Registers* as they do *Gazettes* and *Journals* together. These figures, so far as they relate to the local papers, do not cover the carrier's list in this city, nor the number of papers delivered by the newsdealers to actual subscribers.

We had intended to send these figures to the Chicago *Journal* for publication, as requested, but before they were ready, we noticed the following in its columns in the shape of a special despatch:

Evening Journal	335
TRIBUNE	181
Times	126
Inter-Ocean	31
Post	13

The above is just like many other of the *Journal's* "specials," manufactured in the office of publication. Its figures are wrong in every instance, except of the *Post*, which we are prepared to prove by the newsdealers. We have noticed for a week or two that the *Journal* has been trying to prove its extensive circulation. If its figures from other points are no more reliable than they are from this city, it has certainly hit upon a bad class of mathematicians. We hope the *Journal* will make the correction, but we don't believe it will.

Discovery of the Skeleton of a Pre-Historic Man in an Italian Cavern.

From the Catholic Review.

About a month since a discovery of great interest was made in a cavern between Mentone and Ventigmilia, on the Italian frontier, not far from Nice. M. Riviere, the French geologist, having been sent by his Government to study the fossil natural history of Liguria, discovered the skeleton of a pre-historic man in a large cave situated in the mountains above Mentone. The skeleton thus brought to light, a photograph of which we have seen, is unique both as to its authenticity and completeness. It has been successfully freed from the earth which covered it, and no unlucky stroke of the pickaxe had injured any part of it, only the weight of the superincumbent earth had caused the fracture of the ribs many years ago. Flint implements lying around it are mingled with the remains of antediluvian animals. Crowds from all parts of the Riviere, and especially from Nice, have been to visit this curiosity. One of our correspondents has seen it, and declares the fossil man is most complete. Shells with holes bored in them, evidently for purposes of personal adornment, have been likewise discovered in great abundance, and flint implements of the age of stone, have also been found. The body is recumbent, and one hand is hidden under the skull. The height of the man must have been about six feet, and the bones indicate great power. As usual in such matters, the authorities are disputing the right of possession. Italians declare that as the skeleton was discovered on their territory, it belongs to them. The French assert that they discovered it, and, moreover, M. Riviere proves that he purchased the cave previous to the discovery. Meantime the skeleton remains in its cave, the object of innumerable pilgrimages and the subject for European conversation.

—J. H. Rutter, late of the Erie, will succeed Solomon Drullard, resigned, as General Freight Agent of the New York Central-Hudson Railroad, June 1.

ANOTHER OUTBREAK.

Lively Times Ahead in the Police Department.

Superintendent Kennedy Ordered to Prepare Hickey for the Slaughter.

The Board of Police held a regular semi-weekly meeting at the City Hall yesterday afternoon, President Talcott in the chair; also present Commissioner Sheridan. The session was not a very harmonious one. Mr. Talcott opened the session with a wordy encounter with Captain Hickey, and Mr. Sheridan followed with an assault on Dr. Ward, the Secretary.

A petition was received from Abraham Goldsmith, a pawn-broker, doing business on State street, setting forth that he was arrested last December for having in his possession goods which were alleged to have been stolen. The goods, which consisted of furs, worth $500, were taken from his establishment by one of Captain Hickey's men, and "Bob" Pinkerton. He was indicted, but when the case was called for trial in the Criminal Court, no one appeared to prosecute. A *nolle pros.* was entered, and he was discharged. The Court gave him an order for the furs, and, as he was unable to find them, he appealed to the Board for relief.

The President read over the document, and enquired, "Where in h—l are these goods?"

William Carman, the custodian of stolen property, was called in. He said the furs had never been delivered to him, and he knew nothing about them. On Saturday last a "sample" was handed to him, and he had that in his possession.

Captain Hickey was then interrogated by Talcott. He said the State's Attorney had given an order to Mr. Stafford, the reported owner of the goods, and he took them to the depot and shipped them to Detroit. He saw the order, but could not tell to whom it was addressed. The goods were never in his possession, but Stafford left him a "sample" to be used as evidence against Goldsmith.

The President said there was something mysterious about the matter. The Captain ought to know all about it. He (Hickey) had no business to keep the "sample" at his station. It should have been turned over to the custodian. Captain Miller had been dismissed for the same thing.

Captain Hickey claimed that he had done entirely right.

The President wanted to know whether he (Hickey), the Superintendent, or the Board was running the police force?

The Captain said he had obeyed the State's Attorney's order.

Mr. Talcott rejoined by saying that Charley Reed was not "running" the force. There was a screw loose somewhere, "and by G—d it must be tightened." He directed the Superintendent to prefer charges against Hickey.

The Captain said he was ready, and grabbed his hat and left the room.

Commissioner Sheridan remarked that the "thing" would come to a head now.

It is claimed by the Captain's friends that some of his enemies have been telling Talcott about what they call "Hickey's doings," and the "old man" being very credulous, believes all he hears and acts accordingly. There will, undoubtedly, be some rich developments when the trial comes off, and Captain Hickey will either be vindicated and his "calumniators" shown up, or "loose his head."

Immediately after Hickey left the room, Commissioner Sheridan commenced "going for" Dr. Ward, the Secretary of the Board. The member from Bridgeport was somewhat excited, for what he said at first could not be distinctly heard. It was in relation to accounts. A book should be kept, he said, in which all the property of the two departments should be entered, so that the exact amount of any article, and the condition of any implement, could be ascertained at a glance.

Dr. Ward turned pale, brought his clenched fist in contact with his desk, and screamed out that no man who had the sense of an oyster would make such an assertion.

If he had said "the sense of a lobster," the individual referred to might have meant Sheridan, who became very red in the face, and came near boiling over. He, however, restrained himself, but renewed his assertion, claiming that the affairs of the departments were literally running themselves. He had presented an order that accounts be kept, and it was passed by the Board, but no attention had been paid to it.

The Secretary said he had never seen any such order. If one had been passed, it would have gone through his hands. An account of stock could be taken every month or so; but, as for telling the condition of any article from day to day, was an impossibility, and no one but a fool would propose such a thing.

There is no telling how the discussion would have ended, had it not been interrupted by a reporter, who asked Mr. Talcott if the Board had adjourned.

The reply was "Yes," and the Doctor gathered up his minute-book and papers, and left the room.

The two Commissioners remained to indulge in their usual private conversation about how to make the departments efficient.

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Recommittal of the Finance Committee's Report on Equalization—Assessed Valuation of Personal, Railroad, and Real Property in Cook County—The County Swamp Lands.

The County Commissioners met at 2 p. m. yesterday, President White in the chair. Present: Commissioners Ashton, Crawford, Harrison, Herting, Jones, Lonergan, Pahlman, Roelle, Skelly, Stearns, and Wahl. The meeting being part of a continued session, the minutes were not read.

Mr. Stearns, from the Committee on Equalization of Taxes, reported that they would not be ready to report in full until Wednesday.

The Board granted the Committee further time.

Mr. Harrison said the Committee on Equalization would find it necessary to raise the percentage as reported by the Finance Committee. He thought it would be necessary to reconsider the adoption of the report, and of the resolution fixing the rate at $1.42, so that the report might be recommitted. He made a motion to that effect.

The report and resolution were then reconsidered, and the whole subject matter recommitted to the Finance Committee.

The Board took a recess until 2 p. m. on Wednesday.

The following reports were ready, but were not acted upon:

STATE AND COUNTY TAXATION.

The certified statement of the County Clerk of the property assessed for State and county taxation in Cook County, for the year 1871, and of the number of acres cultivated in said County in 1871, as appears from the Assessor's return filed in his office, is as follows:

PERSONAL PROPERTY.	
21,113 horses, assessed value	[illegible]
37,635 neat cattle	[illegible]
284 mules and asses	[illegible]
7,673 sheep	[illegible]
18,088 hogs	[illegible]
8,492 carriages and wagons	[illegible]
5,836 clocks and watches	[illegible]
2,756 pianos	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
Goods and merchandise	[illegible]
Bankers, brokers, and stock jobbers property	[illegible]
Manufactured articles	[illegible]
Moneys and credits	[illegible]
Value of moneys invested in bonds, stocks, joint stock companies, &c., and of shares in the capital stock of National Banks	[illegible]
Boats and vessels	[illegible]
Unenumerated property	[illegible]
Aggregate	[illegible]
Deductions	[illegible]
Total assessed value of personal property	[illegible]
RAILROAD PROPERTY.	
2,666 acres of lands, average value $72.05 per mile	[illegible]
1,915 town lots, average value $682.64	[illegible]
110 miles, 2,065 feet of main track, average value per mile $2,347.88	[illegible]
118 miles, 3,319 feet side-track, average value $1,542.90	[illegible]
Rolling stock, average value $1,367.47	[illegible]
Other personal property, average value $420.89	[illegible]
Fixed and stationary personal property, average value $1,705.46	[illegible]
Total assessed value of railroad property	[illegible]
REAL ESTATE LANDS.	
408,775 acres of improved lands	[illegible]
Improvements on lands	[illegible]
125,159 acres of unimproved lands	[illegible]
Total 533,934 acres	[illegible]
REAL ESTATE, TOWN, AND CITY LOTS.	
44,331 lots	[illegible]
Improvements thereon	[illegible]
129,118 unimproved lots	[illegible]
Total, 173,449 lots	[illegible]
RECAPITULATION.	
Personal property	[illegible]
Railroad property	[illegible]
Value of lands and improvements on same	[illegible]
Value of town and city lots and improvements on same	[illegible]
Total assessed value of all taxable property	[illegible]

ACRES IN CULTIVATION.

Wheat, 10,297; corn, 38,837; other field products, 60,[illegible]. Number of towns in the county, 32.

SWAMP LANDS.

The County Attorney has prepared an opinion for the Board, to the effect that the United States, after 28th September, 1850, and after the claim of the State thereto had been established, had sold swamp lands, and now the county had a right to recover the value thereof in scrip, the State Legislature having, in 1852, conveyed the swamp lands to the several counties in the State in which they were situated. The Board of Supervisors never took action in the matter, owing to the uncertainty of the result. Some 18,000 or 20,000 acres of swamp lands were entered, about [illegible] per cent with cash, and the balance with land warrants or scrip. After reference to the General Land Office, and a suit in the Court of Claims, the county would, probably, recover about $1,600 in money, and from $8,000 to [illegible] in scrip. The opinion concludes with the recommendation that Mr. Hitt be allowed to proceed and recover the lands, receiving his commission as provided by law, from the Governor of the State, and receiving a contingent fee of [illegible], provided the county be put to no expense.

Remarkable Scene.

A remarkable scene occurred in the British House of Lords two or three weeks ago. In the British Parliament, a member of the House of Commons who becomes bankrupt thereby loses his seat if he does not pay up within a twelvemonth; and a bankrupt peer is utterly disqualified from sitting, voting, or speaking in the House of Lords. On discharging his indebtedness, however, a bankrupt peer becomes rehabilitated. These provisions are of recent introduction. Formerly, Parliament was a favorite refuge for impecunious aristocrats who wished to avoid the unpleasant attentions of the bailiffs. A victim to the new rules in the House of Lords, Lord De Manlay, who had been compelled to vacate his seat, having paid his creditors, and produced a certificate from the Court of Bankruptcy to that effect, on motion of the Lord Chancellor, has been reinstated in his privileges as a peer, with all the formalities due to so important an event. This was the first occurrence of such a ceremony in that body.

[J]OHN M. PALM[ER]

Speech of the [illegible] at Decatur.

[Con]tinued from Second [Page].

[illegible]

[G]AMES AND PASTIM[ES]

[illegible]

[M]ARKETS BY TEL[EGRAPH]

[illegible]

...R OUTBREAK.

...Ahead in the Police ...partment.

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...e held a regular ... weekly ... Hall yesterday afternoon ... the chair; also present ... dan. The session was not ... Mr. Talcott opened the ... encounter with Captain ... eridan followed with an ... e Secretary.

...eceived from Abraham Gold... doing business on State ... that he was arrested last ... ng in his possession goods ... to have been stolen. The ... ted of furs, worth $500, were ... lishment by one of Captain ... "Bob." Pinkerton. He was ... the case was called for trial ... no one appeared to prosecute ... was entered, and he was discharged ... gave him an order for the ... unable to find them he applied ... for relief.

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...a recess until 2 p. m. on Wed...

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...ND COUNTY TAXATION.

...atement of the County Clerk of ... assessed for State and county tax... ounty, for the year 1871, and of the ... ultivated in said County in 1872 ... e Assessor's return filed in his ...

...RSONAL PROPERTY.

$649,769.00, 287,310.00, 9,294.00, 6,463.00, 24,085.00, 191,288.00, 23,339.00, 222,394.00, $1,423,441.00, 6,947,540.00, 42,033.00, 183,365.00, 966,018.00, 2,890,625.00, 192,580.00, 5,916,938.00, $18,594,385.00, 23,873.00, $18,570,512.00, 194,750.00, 1,307,264.19, 494,403.00, 183,603.00, 285,539.00, 88,06[illegible], 389858.00, $2,93,817.23, $1,955,475.00, 1,083,958.00, 4,8,3,09[illegible], $9,812,412.00, 15,339,666.00, 15,018,444.00, 15,229,510.00, $62,634,839.00, $18,576,512.00, 2,913,217.00, 9,812,472.00, 62,634,839.00, $93,938,040.00

...value of personal prop... ...ROAD PROPERTY. ...average value $73.05 ... value $652.64 ... main track, average ... de-track, average val... ... value $1,367.47 ... perty, average value ... personal property ... railroad property ... ESTATE LANDS ... ved lands ... proved lands ... TOWN, AND CITY LOTS ... APITULATION ... provements on same ... y lots and improve... ... of all taxable prop... ... IN CULTIVATION ... 85,557; other field products ... wns in the county, 82.

...AMP LANDS.

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JOHN M. PALMER.

Speech of the Campaign at Decatur.

(Continued from Second Page.)

...you owe to your country; how much your children; consider what you can ... their interests; inquire whether this party or that, is most likely to ... them. If you find neither party worth your while to look out for a ...

...E AND VOTE FOR GREELEY.

...brings me to my point. The sup... Greeley, propose to organize a new ... this sense. They propose to invite ... vote for Greeley who will, we shall ... body, white or black, without re... for previous condition of servitude ... come one, come all. We say to the ... publicans, shake off the shackles, and ... for the earliest and best Republi... to the Democrats, you have been ... in which you have no heart ... settled, and we propose to bury all ... and vote for Greeley. We pro... the required men; it was Greeley ... men were still thoughtless and ... teaching hostility to slavery. We ... say to them, the time has not been ... possession of a copy of the ... at the South was death to the ... man was teaching freedom when ... have been in danger; he had ... line which separated the slave and ... Come and vote for Greeley ... to us, "Are you going to vote for ... "No. We are going to vote for ... [Laughter.] If a candidate pre... the first question we will ask him ... fellow, are you honest?" and if ... enough for him to say yes, for we shall ... that all his neighbors and friends ... because this is the beginning ... of things. Honesty is to be a reco... ... in this new party. You ... erstand that gentlemen who ... in this new party, ... be regarded as something of a rec... laughter and applause,] and then ... to know whether you agree with ... national politics, and whether ... upon the issues that are pre... ... Cincinnati platform, and by ... That is a mighty good letter. ... [Laughter.] We shall then ... what your views are in regard to ... questions, and whether you are pre... to meet them. If you are, we ... into this new party, and then we ... just as little about what you have ... as possible. [Laughter.] If you ... to tell us that a dozen years ago, ... first Republican Convention, like ... "It is very interesting, my dear ... I will talk it over; but, in this new ... that does not make us any better ... y else." We shall say to those ... who came into the party as ... did, who climbed over the wall, ... out of season—"Come and we will ... and ask no questions." As for our ... friends, we will say: "Come; we ... where you came from nor how you ... come. [Laughter.] This is a new ... for the old purposes of honesty and ... and we want the help of every ... get these results say we will ... I am inclined to think we shall. At ... shall have just enough, and just ... good as a feast.

...gentlemen, I certainly must tender ... sound thanks for listening to me. I ... have left no impressions that are ... I have sought to present to you ... and earnest purposes in regard to our ... political actions I really care ... about the past. Its blessed ... results, are already secured ... country. No man is foolish ... talk about disturbing it. We are all ... and we have to-day but to quietly ... attention and thought to the great ... leadership, and discharge them. For... strifes, forget your past prejudices, ... your necks to party yokes, come ... of good citizens and discharge ... may God bless you all.

EVENING MEETING.

...est of the citizens, many of whom ... to be present in the afternoon, ... Palmer spoke again in the evening, ... of his remarks, Colonel Taylor ... following resolutions, which was ...

...that it is with pride we hail the nomination ... and Brown, and, with the resolutions ... Liberal Republican Convention at ... shall have our hearty support.

...the Hon. John M. Palmer as Execu... of Illinois in the administration of ... our approval, and the esteem of all ... thinking citizens and we hereby tender ... for his masterly address given this ...

...attention and consideration with ... Republican and Democratic citizens ... listened to the addresses of the ... the great interest they took in ... presented by him, and, judging by ... excited by his references to the ... the outspoken declarations of ad... new party made by hosts of promi... and Democrats from the city ... who during the day called upon the ... rooms at the St. Nicholas, Gov... city and county will give a ma... Liberal ticket this fall.

GAMES AND PASTIMES.

BILLIARDS.

...SIR: Having heard that you ... of playing me a match game of ... being in an accommodating mood, ... hereby challenge you to play ... match game of French ... hundred (400) points up, on a five ... Brunswick carom table, 2¾ inch balls, ... (play or pay); the game to be ... thirty days from date, in any ... the winner to take and pay all ... A. Zeller as stakeholder, and ... with him $250—one-half of the ... balance to be put up six days before ...

FRANK PARKER.

SHARPSHOOTING.

May 27.—The fifth annual festival of ... sharpshooters' Society, which has ... at Highland, Ill., during the past ... yesterday. It has been largely at... the most successful one yet ... twenty-eight thousand shots were ... the week. One hundred and ... prizes, valued at $12,000, ... yesterday. The best shot was ... Bosted, of Indianapolis. The ... largest number of centre shots, car... title of King of Sharpshooters, ... William Schode, of Chicago; the ... Bauchard, of Burlington, Iowa; ... Fritz Struff, of Highland, Ill.; the ... Born, of Allegheny City, Pa.; ... Theodore Herzener, of Milwaukee. ... ning and laser prizes were taken ... tatives of the society from New ... Louis, Milwaukee, and New Orleans. ... festival will probably be held at Balti...

BASE BALL.

...noon the Æneas will play a practice ... new Base Ball Park, and in the ... hold an important business meet... West Randolph street. ... will hold a meeting this evening ... of Chicago avenue and Wells street.

PUGILISM.

...MONROE, Va., May 27.—John C. ... Curis O'C... arrived here this ... is understood they are selecting ... the fight between Mace and O'Bald...

THE TURF.

May 27.—The French Derby at Long... yesterday won by P. Aumont's ch... beating Little Agnes second, and ...

...O., May 27.—C. W. Woolley to-day ... the statement telegraphed from New ... effect that he had offered to match ... against Bassett, is unqualifiedly ...

...GER—WHAT BOGARDUS WILL TRY. ... the champion shot of America, has ... extraordinary wagers on his skill, to ... to-morrow afternoon at Dexter Park ... at 200 birds against 50 each by the ... amateurs in the city, the test being as ... nerve in so long a match. Then ... undertake to kill 50 birds in eight min... ... average of a dead bird to every 9 3-5 ... to win either match he will have to do ... best shooting, and a large crowd of spec... expected to be present and witness what ... can do when put to his trumps. Shoot... begin at 2 o'clock.

...e Cream and Strawberries.

...an calls the attention of the public to ... g of his new ice cream parlors, No. 304 ... lison street, this afternoon and evening, ... in THE TRIBUNE of Sunday. The net ... the afternoon and evening are to go ... to the organ fund of the Second Baptist ...

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

...ORK, May 27. Money easy at 5@6. ... ready at 113¾@113½, closing at 113¼@113⅜. ... Clearings $... Treasury dis... ... Probable export Wednes... ...

...ments ¼@½ higher, closing strong. ... bonds quiet.

...opened strong, with a slight advance, ... sold freely by bears most of the day; ... Mail falling 5½ per cent to 72½; Hartford ... Northwest Common to 76½; Indiana ... to 39½; and Ohios to 46¼. Late ... day there was a recovery of ¼ to ... in the active stocks, and the market ... with the general list very near the open... ... There are rumors of injunctions re... ... the Pacific Mail officers from lending ... of the Company and from purchasing ... of the Company, under the recent Albany ... Rumors that the Erie share cer... are afloat are confirmed. Much of the ... condition of the stock, however, is due ... fact that no reliable information is yet re... of the acceptance of the Treaty by the ... Government.

...g, 109½.

...rnments closed:

...'81	114¾	Coupons, '67	117½
...'62	114½	Coupons, '68	117½
...'64	114¼	U. S. 10-40s	111½
...'65	114¾	Currency 6s	117½
...new	116½	New 5s	113
...bonds:			
...	96	Old Virginias	48
...nessees	73½	Old N. Carolinas	30
...nessees	73½	New N. Carolinas	20
...irginias	50		
...closed:			
...	90	St. Paul	67½
...Telegraph	76½	St. Paul preferred	78½
...ilver	62	Wabash	73½
...Express	72½	Wabash preferred	85
...Fargo Ex.	86	Fort Wayne	95
...States Ex.	80	Terre Haute	23
...Express	92	Terre Haute pfd	45
...rk Central	97½	Chicago & Alton	115
...Central scrip	95	C & A preferred	117
...	63½	Ohio & Mississippi	47½
...	70	C., B. & Q.	92½
...preferred	83	C., B. & Q.	131
...	98	Lake Shore	95½
...preferred	130	Indiana Central	40
...n Central	118	Illinois Central	136
...	91	Union Pacific stocks	40½
...stern	76	Union Pacific bonds	92½
...stern pfd	94	Cent. Pacific bonds	103½
...	94	D. L. & Western	108½
...y Cent	108	B. Hartford & Erie	7½

Foreign Markets.

...POOL, May 27—5 p. m.—BREADSTUFFS—... wheat, 11s 7d; spring wheat, 11s 8d@12s; ... white 12s 10d@13s 10d. Corn, 28s 9d. ... May 27—5 p. m.—Consols, money, 93½ ... Bonds, '62, 90¼; '65, 91½; '67s, ...

...May 27—Bonds of '62, 90¼.

...May 27—Rentes opened 55f 52c.

...May 27—Evening—Cotton firmer; ... uplands, 11½d; Orleans, 11½d; sales, 15,000 ...

bales; speculation and export, 4,000 bales. Shipments from Bombay since last report 21,000 bales.

California white wheat, 12s 9d@12s 10d; Red Western spring No 1, 12s; No. 2, 11s 8d; Red winter, 12s 7d. Flour, 27s 6d@28s. Corn, 28s 9d. Cheese, 65s.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, May 27.—Beeves for the week, 7,400 against 8,500 the previous week. On sale to-day, 152 cars at Communipaw, 136 at Hundredth street, and 8 at Weehawken, making 4,750. Average quality just fair; market moderately quick at the prices of last Monday, or ⅛ better than Friday. Everything sold; Texans and other thin stock at 11c; fair to good, 12@12½c; prime, 13c; averaging 12c. 3 cars Cherokees, 6½ cwt, sold at 11½c; 7 cars good 7 cwt Illinois, 12½c; 18 cars, same weight, 12@13c; some bulls, 5@5½c.

Sheep and Lambs—Total, 21,160, against 14,700 last week. Greatest increase in lambs, which are much lower, or 11@13½c for medium to prime Jersey.

Sheep are very dull to-day, many remaining unsold. They are worth 6½@7½c; 1 car, av 82 lbs, Ohio selling at 7c; 3 cars, av 89 lbs, 6½c; this lots would only bring 6c. There were 5,200 on sale this morning.

Hogs—Sales of 37,200 for the week, against 28,200 last week. Market tame at 5¼@6¼c for dressed, those of 100 lbs selling at 6½c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, May 27.—Domestics in every grade are very quiet and without further alteration. The decline in brown sheetings appear to have increased the dullness of trade, and inclined buyers to hold off. Printing cloths are quoted at 7¼@8c for spot, 64x64, which is the lowest figure at which extras can be done. Prints very quiet. Spun goods of all kinds are slow.

The *New York Daily Bulletin* says a further advance is expected on some grades, should cotton continue at its present figure. Carpet worsted ... have sold fairly, and are quoted: No. 12 50 to ... per lb; fine worsted, No. 26, 165 per lb; No. 32, 90; double filling 60 for Clat inferior do. 65c and upwards, at auction. Straw goods brought fair prices for the season. The following prices were realized for a line of Panacaibo in gentlemen's hats: M B, $9 50, $13 50, $14 25; $19 50 for X.

Philadelphia Live Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, May 27.—Beeves dull this week. Prices firmer. Sales 2,100 head extra Pennsylvania and Western steers at $7 75@8 25; fair to good, $6.50@7.00; common, $5 00@6 00.

Sheep in fair demand; sales 15,000 at $5.50@6.75 for fair to choice; $2 50@3 00 for stock sheep. Hogs dull; sales 5,400 at $5.00@7.12½ per cwt.

The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, May 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull, unsettled; No. 1 spring at $1 52; No. 2 do, $1.49. Oats in fair demand, but lower; No. 2, 40½c. Corn dull and drooping; No. 2 mixed, 46c. Rye in fair demand, but lower; No. 1, 81½c. Barley quiet and weak; No. 2, 65c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 6½c; Oswego, 12½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 57,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 8,000 brls; wheat, 51,000 bu.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 27.—COTTON—Firm; middling upland at 26c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and heavy; receipts, 21,… brls; super Western and State, $7 25@7 50; common to good extra, $7 85@7 90; good to choice, $7 95@8 90; white wheat Western extra, $8 90@12 25; St. Louis, $9 25@13 00. Rye flour, dull at $4 90@6 00. Corn meal unchanged. Wheat stronger; receipts, 133,000 bu; winter red Western, quoted, $1 90@2 10; amber Western, $2 02@2 10; white, $2.00@2 15; Northwest club, $1 74@1 78; No 1 Milwaukee and Duluth spring, afloat, $1 80; amber Michigan, $2.02@2 10. Rye quiet; Western, 96@$1 00. Barley quiet; Canada West $1 00. Corn lower; receipts, 194,000 bu; Western mixed afloat, 74½@74¾c; yellow, 74½@75c. Oats heavy; receipts, 131,000 bu; Western, 57@59c; Ohio, 60@61c.

EGGS—Firm; Western, 14½@15c.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet; Rio, 15@18½c. Sugar easier; fair to good refining, 8½@9c; Cuba, 8½@9½c. Molasses in fair demand; Cuba, 32@35c; Rice quiet, at 8½@9½c.

Stock of grain in warehouse:

	Bushels.
Wheat	563,000
Corn	44,000
Oats	658,000
Rye	261,000
Barley	29,000
Malt	67,000
Peas	3,000

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; mess, $13 50@13 55; prime mess, $13 00. Beef unchanged. Cut meats quiet. Hams, 9½@10½c. Shoulders, 5¾@5½c. Middles quiet; long clear, 7½c; short clear, 8c. Lard steady; No 1 to prime steam, 8½@9¼; kettle, 9¾c. Butter quiet; new, 28@32c. Cheese firm; new, 11@14½c.

WHISKEY—Dull and lower, at 91c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, May 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady; family, $7 25@9 60. Wheat steady; red, $1 90@2 02. Corn dull and drooping, at 51@52c. Rye, $1.0…@1 06. Oats, 42@47c.

OILS—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominal; regular, $13 00. Lard, steam, 8½@8¾c; kettle, 9½c. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged; some demand for clear sides, at 7½c; boxed sold at 7½c; shoulders held at 5c; sides, 6½@6¾@7c. Bacon quiet, and held firm; shoulders, 5½c; sides 7½@7¾c.

HOGS—$3 80@4.25. Receipts 2,900.

WHISKEY—Excited and higher at 88c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, May 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and shade lower; No 1 white Michigan, $1 95; amber Michigan $1.87½; No. 2 red, $1.86. Corn steady; high-mixed, 55½@54½; yellow, 54½@55c; low mixed, 54c; white, 59c. Oats steady and a shade lower; No. 1, 47½c; No. 2, 45c; Michigan, 46c.

FREIGHTS—Firm; to Oswego, 7c; to Kingston, 7½c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, May 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand but lower; extra $2.05@2 07; No. 1, $2 00@2 03; amber, $1 89@1 90, closing dull at inside prices. Corn dull and lower at 54c. Oats dull and lower at 46c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, May 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady; Minnesota, $9 25@9 75; State, Indiana, and Ohio, $9.25@13 25. Wheat in limited demand and prices favor buyers; State and Western red, $2.10@2 20; amber, $2.20@2 25. Rye, State and Western held at $1.10. Corn quiet; yellow, 69c; mixed Western, 69@69½. Oats unchanged; Western white, 59@60c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, $14 50@14 75.

WHISKEY—89c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, May 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and unchanged; red, $2.00@2 20. Corn firm; mixed Western 72@73c. Oats quiet; Western 56@58c.

PROVISIONS—Dull and unchanged; sugar cured hams 13@13½c; lard dull at 9c.

BUTTER—Active but lower; choice, 26@27c; good, 23@25c.

WHISKEY—Excited and unsettled at 91@92c. No sales.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, May 27.—PROVISIONS—Quiet, with a limited demand at unchanged prices.

WHISKEY—Firm at 86c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, May 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and drooping; small sample lots of choice low spring sold at $1 65@1 64; do No. 2 red winter, $2.10@2 12½. Corn dull and a shade lower; high mixed, on track, 47½c; No. 2 mixed, in elevator, 50c. Oats in fair demand, and firm; No. 2, 45c. Barley, no sales. Rye firm; prime, 90c.

WHISKEY—Higher, at 86c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $12 75. Bulk meats firm; clear rib, to arrive, 6½c. Bacon unchanged; only order trade. Lard firm at 9½c.

HOGS AND CATTLE—Unchanged.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, May 27.—COTTON—Quiet and weak; low middling, 23c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and nominal. Corn dull and drooping at 72½@74c. Oats dull and drooping at 54@55c.

HAY—Scarce and firm; choice, $31.00@32 00.

PROVISIONS—Bacon dull and lower; shoulders, 7½@8c; clear sides, 1½@8c. Lard, refined, 9½@11c. Fork—No demand.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, May 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull and unchanged; No. 1 red winter, $1 93; No. 2, $1 83. Corn steady at 57c. Oats held at 46c.

PETROLEUM—Refined firm at 19½@20c for car lots; 20½@21c for trade lots.

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

BRIDGEPORT, May 27.—CLEARED—Mary Orely, Kankakee, 100 brls potatoes; Gracie Griswold, Minooka, light; Contest, Morris, light; Belle France, Morris, light; J W McGennis, Lemont, light; Harris, Lemont, light; J C. Carpenter, Lemont, light; Traveller, Lemont, light; Recene, Lemont, light; General McPherson, Lemont, light; E Walker, Lemont, light; Advance, Lemont, light; Arabia, Lemont, light; Chas Steele, Lemont, light; Geo Judd, Lemont, light; H Walker, Lemont, light; J. A. Wells, Lemont, light; Constitution, Lemont, light; Mayflower, Lemont, light.

ARRIVED—Sunrise, Marseilles, 10,000 bu oats.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

"**Burnett's Superior Flavoring Extracts**—Lemon, vanilla, etc., are the very best in this country."—Stanton & Co., grocers, Chicago. For sale by all the leading dealers.

For Moth Patches, Freckles, and Tan, use Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. The well known reliable and harmless remedy for Brown Discolorations of the face. Depot, 49 Bond-st., New York. Sold by all Druggists.

The **National (Elgin) Watch Co.**—Chicago: Alton Railroad Co., Chicago: DEAR SIRS: I have carried one of the Elgin Watches for some time, and am much pleased with it. It has kept excellent time under all circumstances and I consider it perfectly reliable. Yours respectfully, J. C. McMULLEN, General Superintendent.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—This superb hair dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A Batchelor's hair dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead, or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 16 Bond st., New York.

MACHINERY.

AMES ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40 HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10 horse; circular saw mills, Foramon's grinding mills, corn-shellers, belting, etc. COLLINS EATON, 70 South Canal-st.

ALBANY-ST. IRON WORKS, OF NEW YORK, manufacture all kinds of engines and boilers. G. S. DUBOIS, Agent, 84 Central Block, Market-st.

BLANDYS' STATIONERY AND PORTABLE engines, circular saw mills, boilers, shingle machines and saws. Western Branch office, 42 South Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agent.

C. & G. COOPER & CO., OFFICE 10 AND 12 West Randolph st. Manufacture Stationary and Portable engines of all sizes. Circular Saw Mills and Flouring Mill Machinery. Send for Illustrated Circular.

DELAMATER IRON WORKS, OF NEW YORK, manufacture engines, boiler and hoisting machinery, caloric engines, &c. G. S. DUBOIS, Agent, 84 Central Block, Market-st.

FOR SALE—SECOND HAND MACHINERY—20 engines lathes, 20 iron planers at very low figures at W. A. JAMES & CO., 273 and 275 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—TWO STEAM BOILERS, ONE (16 feet, and one smaller, the latter having 32 2 inch flues. Apply to THOS. WHITFIELD, 383 State-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A GOOD 4 HORSE ENgine and boiler in good running order; can be seen at 118 Milwaukee-av., up stairs.

FOR SALE—STEAM ENGINES—ONE SECOND hand, 14x22 horizontal steam engine. One second-hand, 16x30, horizontal steam engine. One second-hand, 8x12, horizontal steam engine. One second-hand, 7x15, upright steam engine. One second-hand, 14x14, upright steam engine. One new 8x12, horizontal steam engine. Together with a large variety of boilers at reasonable prices. NORTHWESTERN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 10 North Jefferson-st.

ONE 15 FOOT 30-INCH SWING, 1 16 FOOT 25 inch swing, 1 12 foot 20 inch swing, 1 ... inch swing, 2 6-foot 15 inch swing ... and swing engine lathes at W. A. JAMES & CO., 273 and 275 South Canal-st.

THE COMPLETE OUTFIT OF A FIRST-CLASS sash, door, and planing mill; all first class machines, and must be sold at some price, by W. A. JAMES & CO., 273 and 275 South Canal st.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND CIRCULAR SAW mill, with all machinery except power. Address T. R. ROWE, Lexington, Ill.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS—100 feet corner South Park Boulevard and Oakwood-av.
172 feet corner Vincennes and Oakwood-avs.
272 feet Oakwood-av., west of Vincennes-av.
40 feet Vincennes-av., near Thirty-ninth-st.
50 feet Vincennes-av., corner of Portland-st.
40 feet Vincennes-av., corner Bowen-av.
400 feet Wabash-av., northwest corner Forty-seventh.
50 feet Wabash av., north of Forty-eighth-st.
50 feet Wabash av., between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth sts.
100 feet Indiana av., southwest corner Forty-eighth st.
36 feet Michigan-av., southeast corner Forty-eighth.
155 feet Indiana av., southeast corner Fifty third st.
216 feet Prairie av., four corners Fifty-third st.
1,150 feet Calumet-av., four corners Fifty third st.
200 feet South Park av., corner Fifty third and Fifty-fourth-sts.
... feet Forty-second st., near Cottage Grove-av.
... feet Bowen av., near Cottage Grove-av.
75 feet State-st., Fifty seventh and Fifth eighth sts.
220 feet Calumet-av., between Fifty-first and Fifty-second-sts. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan av., near Thirteenth-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. SAMPSON, NO 533 MITchell-st.—Lots on Sixteenth-st. and Blue Island-av., suitable for business and manufactories. Lots for residences on Mitchell, Henry, and Catharine sts. outside the fire limits and near the street cars. Also a 1½ story house, lot and barn, near the cars, for sale or rent. No. 533 Mitchell st.

FOR SALE—PRIME BUSINESS PROPERTY—216 feet on Twelfth-st.—with two corners—just west of Halsted st., the centre of a great population, and on a natural thoroughfare. Very desirable, will be sold at a bargain. Also 127 feet corner Madison and Seeley-av. MILLER & RIGDON, 216 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—THREE LOTS, 25X125, ON TWENty-seventh-st. just outside fire limits. Cheap. Title perfect. Apply to SAMUEL GREENE, 93 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—NORTH CLARK-st. lots, outside fire limits, at $30 to $40 per foot, on long time. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 23 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—100 FINE LARGE LOTS ON HUMboldt Boulevard, and near it, for $300 each for ten days. If you want a bargain, see these lots. G. S. GRIFFIN, 220 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—ON CALUMET-AV., CORNER Seventy-sixth-st., 800 feet front, choice and high; will sell part or whole. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 23 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—ONE BLOCK FROM HUMBOLDT Park, 800 feet front, part or whole; will exchange; offered low. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 23 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL CHOICE LOTS ON ASHland-av., between Blanche st. and North av., on easy terms. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 23 South Canal st.

FOR SALE—47x125 FEET ON VAN BUREN-ST., 50 feet east of Lincoln st., south front. For terms apply to the owner, 641 Fulton st.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGES IN THE WEST Division, monthly payments. C. H. WHITTLESEY, Room 1, 79 West Madison st.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE LOTS ON BIRCH, Chestnut, Cypress, Ashland, Olive, Taylor, Robey, and Ashland sts. C. H. WHITTLESEY, Room 1, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH SIX OR EIGHT lots fronting Southwestern av. C. H. WHITTLESEY, Room 1, 79 West Madison st.

FOR SALE—A NINE-ROOM HOUSE NO. 1651 Prairie-av., $1,500. Apply at the house.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS—NICE cottage of 5 rooms; water, etc.; a bargain. ARZA CRANE, 127 West Washington st.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV.—NEW OCTAGON marble front; one of the best finished in the city. $12,000. E. C. COLE & CO., 183 West Washington st.

FOR SALE—8 FEET FRONT BY 92 DEEP ON Fifth av., 60 feet north of Monroe st. Will split in lots of 44 feet each; also 15 acres at Brighton, fronting Western av., near horse cars. W. H. PHARE, 216 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$550, $100 CASH, BALANCE 1, 2, AND 3 years, will buy a good lot on Boardman-st., near the depot and junction of the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis and the Great Eastern Railroads at Brighton. Carriage will leave every morning at 9 o'clock from 354 Wabash av., to show this property. J. S. GOULD.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A FOUR-STORY HOUSE, with 5 years lease, No 445 Milwaukee-av., a bargain for a business man. Inquire C. F. HATTERMAN, No. 447 Milwaukee-av., or 63 South Jefferson st.

FOR SALE—FINE LIST OF PROPERTY ON South Side. Bargains in lots on Western-av. Boulevard and Egan-av. HUNTER & CUSHING, 52 Central Union Block.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, 50 FT FRONT, 186 South Leavitt-st.; 9 rooms, bath-room, closets, etc.; thoroughly built. Apply at 186 South Leavitt-st.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES, 19, 38, 14, AND 80 TOWNship 38, R 12, on Archer road; the latter will exchange in part for other property. WOLFE & INGHAM, 64 Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW AND VERY DESIRABLE brick dwelling, 2 stories and Mansard roof with high basement, 12 rooms, all modern improvements; 2-story brick stable; lot 50 feet front in a fine location; ... to be offered cheap with a good ... amount down. JOHN H. AVERY, or O. F. AVERY, 31 Lasalle-st.

FOR SALE—1,200 FEET ON INDIANA, Prairie, Calumet, and Kankakee avs., corner of Sixty-second st., only $18 per foot if taken at once; will be withdrawn from sale unless taken this week; a more unquestionable bargain cannot be found. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av., near Thirteenth-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE ACRE BLOCK, SUBDIVIDed and streets graded below the Normal school; $3,000; ¼ cash. J. A. BROUSE, 400 Wabash av.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL GOOD BARGAINS IN houses and acre property; no better offered. J. C. McCORD & CO., 448 Wabash av.

FOR SALE—132x297 FEET FRONTING WEST on South Park Boulevard, between Thirty seventh and Thirty-eighth sts. Also 132x297 feet, fronting on Stanton av., between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth sts. A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Agent, 334 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV., SOUTHEAST corner Twenty-third st., cottage and basement, 8 rooms, marble mantle; lease of ground 7 years, at $300 per annum, no taxes; $2,500. Indiana-av., east front, lot 25x165, with 2-story house, near Thirty-first st., $4,700; great bargain. Hyde Park, 2 comfortable houses, one at $5,500 and one at $8,000, if taken soon, easy terms. Forty-seventh-st., near Stewart-av., on railroad station, one or four, cheap. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—35 FEET ON THE NORTHEAST corner of South Park Boulevard and Forty-sixth-st. A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate office, 334 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—$3,000—7 ROOM 2-STORY HOUSE, TO be moved, on Washington-st., east of Halsted-st. E. B. BOYD, 187 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE PROPERTY BY HENRY J. GOODRICH, 368 Wabash av. Oakwood av., 40x165, Grove lot east of Vincennes-av., $100 per foot. Egan-av., southeast corner Langley at. 75x120, $130 per foot. Calumet-av. north of the Park, 230x180; $55 per foot. State st., near Thirty-sixth. Lots at $30 per foot. Michigan-av., near Forty-eighth-st. 100x16 feet, $70 per foot. Besides valuable property in the burnt district.

FOR SALE—10 OR 20 ACRES IN THATCHER'S sub-division 34, 38, 14, is offered at a bargain. No better property is offered in market. HENRY J. GOODRICH, 368 Wabash av.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF CHEAP COTTAges and lots, South and West sides. P. A. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 373 Wabash av.

FOR SALE—12 LOTS CORNER FIFTY-THIRD and Paulina sts.; dry land and low price. The owner needs money and will sell at a bargain. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 23 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—$1,000—$200 CASH, BALANCE IN monthly payments, will buy a new cottage and lot on Thirty-first-st., five blocks west of rolling mills. A rare chance for a home; save your rents. Call on W. W. WATSON, JR., Bryan Block, Room 18.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR MILWAUKEE-AV., on Portland-st., $450 each; easy terms. SAYLES & WALKER, 47 Central Union Block, corner of Madison and Market-sts.

FOR SALE—2½ ACRES, SOUTHEAST CORNER of Vincennes-av. and Forty-sixth-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—LOT ON DAYTON-ST., NEAR Clay; good location, good neighborhood; $1,000. SAYLES & WALKER, 47 Central Union Block.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., NEAR THIRTY second st., 50 feet front $125 per foot. SAYLES & WALKER, 47 Central Union Block.

FOR SALE—TRINITY CHURCH PROPERTY—71x150 feet on East Jackson-st., near Wabash-av., fronting Matteson House and adjoining Gardner's Hotel. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WEST ADAMS-ST.—FOUR LOTS, southwest corner of Adams and Lincoln sts. Will sell two lots separate if desired. Water, gas, sewerage, and Nicholson pavement. Price low; easy terms. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle sts.

FOR SALE—20 LOTS, 24X125 EACH, FRONTING on Washington-st., Warren and Park-avs., near California-av.; easy terms. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—$250 DOWN LOTS ON OAKLEY-ST. $400; Leavitt-st., $450; a few on Western av. at $500. We shall sell at above prices but few days. These lots are the cheapest in Chicago being just outside of the fire limits, and near street cars. Terms easy, title perfect. Each purchaser is furnished an abstract. Come and see them. Office open evenings till 9 o'clock. STOREY, ALLEN & CO., 126 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AND FOR CASH TILL JUNE 1, two new 2-story, 9-room cottages, just completed at corner of Centre and Fremont-sts., North Side. Go and see them. Owner will be on premises daily from 1 till 2 o'clock.

FOR SALE—BUY A HOME AND SAVE RENT. Several one-and-a-half-story cottages on monthly payments. Water on the premises, and convenient to cars. Near Thirty first and Wallace-sts. Apply to FRED. P. FISHER, 70 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF VERY DESIRABLE residences and lots, in the South and West Divisions; also a number of desirable building lots in North Division. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash av.

FOR SALE—TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE, 8 rooms, with 75 feet of ground, corner of Arnold and Thirtieth-sts.; good barn and sheds; terms and price reasonable. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., NEAR TWENTY-ninth-st., 2-story frame house, stone foundations, 10 rooms, all modern improvements; lot 33x162 to alley; $13,000 one half cash. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE FOR A TERM OF years a very desirable lot on Michigan-av., north of Jackson-st.; lot 40x170 to alley. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES, WITH A FINE FRONTage on Fifty-fifth st., Boulevard, State-st., and Wabash-av.; will sell on easy terms. 30 acres, within city limits, on very easy terms; desirable for subdivision. Also have a number of other very desirable acre tracts in the southern part of the city. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 25, A diary, marked S F W, containing a small sum of money. Will the finder please leave the diary at the Tribune office.

LOST—$5 REWARD—A BLACK LACE PARASOL on Michigan-av., between Twenty-second and Twenty-ninth sts. The finder will receive the above reward by returning to No. 556 North Clark-st., corner Schiller.

LOST—A LIGHT GRAY HORSE, WITH DARK legs and very small hind feet. The finder will be well rewarded by J. G. FINDEKAGEL, No 471 Reuben-st.

LOST—BETWEEN LINCOLN PARK AND Hyde Park, a burr or cap to carriage wheel, silver plated. A liberal reward will be paid. 42 Harmon court.

LOST—SUNDAY AFTERNOON, A LITTLE boy about 8 years old, named Frank Novak, dressed in calico jacket, and black corduroy pants, both footed was last seen following the Bohemian procession and has not been heard from. Any information of him will be thankfully received by his parents at 22 ... gusta-st.

LOST—BAY MARE, HEAVY MANE AND TAIL, stylish animal, few gray hairs in mane and tail when seen last in company with two other bay horses at Clark st. bridge. L. ASHLEY MEARS, 1134 Michigan-av.

STRAYED—FROM 1466 SOUTH HALSTED-ST. a white mare, 9 years old, lame of right hind leg; a dark chestnut horse, 8 years old, branded H on the hip and shoulder. Any persons delivering said horses to the above number, will be liberally rewarded.

STOLEN—FROM FRITZ SUCKEL, 137 SOUTH Halsted-st., a white mare 10 years old, right front foot lame; also a dapple gray horse, 10 years old. The team weighs 2,300 to 2,400 pounds.

$25.00 REWARD—STRAYED OR STOLEN on the 24th instant, from front of Boone Block, a horse of roan color, and top buggy. The horse is about 10 years old, and has a white spot on head and silver tail. Buggy is painted green and has brown lining. A. LOEB & BROTHER, 123 LaSalle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN HOMES—5, 10, 20, 100, and 300 acres Prairie and Grove Property at Oakley Station (Prospect Park), DuPage County, situated on Galena Division Chicago & Northwestern Railway; 40 minutes' time from Wells-st depot. To gardeners and florists we can offer superior inducements. To those seeking suburban homes we can sell or lease from one to 500 acres of land for house lots, fruit farms, or gardens. Cottages with shade and fruit trees for sale on easy terms. W. F. BREWSTER, 134 Madison st. Office hours 11 to 1 o'clock.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—A VERY NICE new gothic house, with two acres of elegant land, for $5,000, on monthly payments. O. G. STOUGH, 304 State-st.

FOR SALE—BY G. S. HUBBARD, JR., NO. 70 South Canal-st.—By the acre, Blocks of 5 acres each of the Kimbark Farm in Riverside, the choicest suburban property in the market. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr.

FOR SALE—RAVENSWOOD—EIGHT OR TEN choice lots, and one whole block, at a great bargain.

NORWOOD PARK—For sale or exchange—Several blocks and numerous lots at lowest prices. No safer place to invest. No suburb growing faster or more promising. I am there every forenoon to show the property. S. E. WELLS, 45 Hubbard-court.

FOR SALE—ON UNION-AV. NEAR DREXEL boulevard, 2-story frame house, 9 rooms, in good order, lot 25x150; price and terms reasonable. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash av.

FOR SALE—AT HIGHLAND PARK, LARGE house of 15 rooms and ten closets, suitable for boarding house, a good opening for the right man. Very little money will buy it. Speak quick. S. M. ALLEN, 18 West Randolph st.

FOR SALE—I WILL SELL CHOICE LOTS IN North Evanston, West Evanston, Lake Grove or Glencoe at low figures for monthly payments, and from parties who will build I will require no payment but interest (8 per cent) for five years, and will furnish some money if necessary. I will also rent to the party building, a house until his own is ready for occupation. Take notice, I sell no lands or houses but my own, and, therefore, have no commissions to make, and cannot be undersold. C. E. BROWNE, 84 South Canal-st., Room 13.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—HOUSES FOR $1,800, $2,000, $2,500, $3,500, $5,000, and $10,000, near church, school and depot; will sell on most favorable terms. Inquire of the owner, at 304 State-st., from 9 to 2. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—IN NORTH EVANSTON, TWO houses; also lots in Evanston and North Evanston. HENRY M. KIDDER, 146 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—AT NORWOOD PARK—TWO NICE new houses with large lots, only $500 down, balance in monthly payments if desired; would take some other property in exchange. J. F. NICHOLS & CO. 23 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT GREAT BARGAINS, $250 each, in easy payments, in Irving Park Addition selling like hot cakes. Numerous buildings now going up. Six miles from the Court House, on the railroad. Fare only 10. Liberal reduction on prices where whole blocks are sold, or where persons agree to build. MILLER & RIGDON, 216 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY SHIPMAN & McKEEVER, 30 acres, ½ of a mile from city limits, West Side, for subdivision.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—10 ACRES AT Washington Heights Crossing, only 800 feet from the Prospect-av. depot, on the Rock Island Railroad; it is ridge land and thickly covered with trees; none more desirable can be found at the crossing; an exchange must be unincumbered and first class. P. A. BROWN, 373 Wabash av.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN RESIdence; the house of 12 rooms, good barn, and 25 acres of excellent land; the premises are in good order; $12,000 will buy the property. For a full description and particulars call on N. J. GOODRICH, 368 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS IN HYDE PARK, near depot and great South Park, for $450 each, in monthly payments of $10, without interest. Also choice residence lots on Thirty-eighth st., for $550 each. A. B. McCHESNEY, 470 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT RIVERSIDE—A FIRST-CLASS residence, modern improvements, good cistern water, lot 200x270 feet beautifully ornamented, good fruit, very desirable, can be had at a bargain and on easy terms. Apply to E. WILKESON, by letter, or on the premises.

FOR SALE—BY W. OTTOWAY, REAL ESTATE and Loan Agent, 79 Dearborn-st. Lots at South Lynne, $60 cash, balance $10 per month. Lots in Hyde Park, near depot, $50 to $75 per foot. Block of ... lots in Jefferson, opposite the Park. 55 feet Alexander st., with small cottage, $1,500.

FOR SALE—1½-STORY AND ONE-HALF COTtage, and lot 125x150, in Austin, 6 miles west from Court House. A. T. F. BLACKALLER, Room 29, Boone Block, LaSalle st.

FOR SALE—THREE LOTS AT ENGLEWOOD at great bargains. Call on or address R. M. FILLEY, No. 123 West Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—$50 BUYS A LOT AT LAWNDALE on easy terms. Houses and lots in all parts of the city on easy terms. Farms for sale or exchange. H. J. ARNOLD, 124 South Clark st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD—THAT DESIRABLE lot 80x200 feet southwest corner of Forty-seventh-st. and Woodlawn-av. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—OAKLAND STATION—LOT 130X302 feet on Lake-av. near Oakland Station. Price low. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle sts.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FORTY ACRES IN SECTION 12 38 13, $1,000 per acre. WM. GARNETT, 369 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—400 LOTS IN ST. LOUIS—A GREAT partition sale of the Dunnica estate, 40 acres, subdivided into 400 valuable building lots, lying in the city of St. Louis. Will be sold at auction, on the premises, on the 24th and 26th of May instant. Lithographed plats of the property may be had at the office of WM. J. ONAHAN, Esq., 68 Union Block.

FOR SALE—IOWA LANDS—300,000 ACRES IN Webster, Calhoun, Humboldt, Buena Vista and adjoining counties; good farming lands at fair prices and on ten years' time; title perfect. Agent for the Iowa R. R. Land Co., whose R. R. grant lands have been recently placed in market. Good teams always ready to show the land free of charge. Land exploring tickets receivable on purchase of R. R. lands for sale at ... D. K. PEARSONS, 48 East Van Buren-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A GOOD prairie farm of 160 acres, 30 miles southwest from Chicago, all under cultivation; first-class soil, good neighborhood. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 23 South Canal st.

FOR SALE—J. R. SHIELDS' FARM OF 125 acres, on Archer Road, 18 miles from the city, good house, 20 rooms, and store doing a good business, stables, granary, and every accommodation suited for a country hotel or tavern; an orchard of 400 good bearing trees; will sell on time for cash, or trade for good city property. Apply to P. DONNELLY, 80 South Water st., or at the farm.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE FOR A CUSTOMER —A new cottage, with lot, not to exceed $2,500. D. LEONARD, 63 South Canal-st.

WANTED—RESIDENCE, $2,500 TO $3,000; MUST be cheap; can pay half cash. WOLFE & INGHAM, 64 South Desplaines-st.

WANTED—ACRE LOTS. ALSO HOUSES AND lots to sell on commission. Stores and houses to rent. W. P. RATHBONE, 153 Monroe-st., Room No. 2.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE—PARTIES HAVING store rooms, dwellings, or rooms on suite, will find prompt tenants by calling on WOLFE & INGHAM, Real Estate and Loan Brokers, 64 South Desplaines-st.

WANTED—SOME ACRE PROPERTY IN EXchange for good, inside improved property. P. A. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 373 Wabash-av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AN ELEGANT PAIR OF FAST-STEPPING carriage horses 7 and 8 years old, half-brothers, perfectly sound, closely matched, bright bays, long tails and manes, and the most stylish team in the city; will be sold very cheap for want of use. For particulars, address R 69, Tribune office.

BLOOKMAN & SKINNER, 190 TWENTY SECond-st., have for sale 20 lumber wagons, 3 double seated open carriages, one Beach wagon, open and top buggies, business wagons; also, team, harness, and wagon for sale, without reserve. Call this week if you want bargains. A few second-hand top and open buggies.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS KIMBALL JUMPseat buggy; can make it one or two seats, or will exchange it for a pony phaeton, pony and harness. Address D. F. KENLY, 278 South Water-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD WORK HORSE CHEAP for cash. Sold for want of work. Apply to 112 West Adams st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE STOCK AND GREAT variety of every description of light carriages, for pleasure or business purposes, including light four passenger phaetons, cabriolets, and rockaways, Kellogg's pony phaetons, top or open, panel or basket work, and Kimball jump seats. Also, a great variety of top and open buggies for business wagons. Also, a good line, now in stock, of our line, light seven-eighth and three-quarter top road wagons and track sulkies. PENNOYER, SHAW & CO., Manufacturers and dealers in fine carriages, 325 Wabash av., corner of Congress-st.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WANT A CHEAP PAIR bay horses that will do for carriage or buggy team, call this day at the Omaha stables, corner Twenty third and State sts.

FOR SALE—A YACHT-SHIFTING TOP BUGGY, Coan & Ten Broeke make; been used but few times; perfect condition. 714 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A LARGE SPAN OF BLACK CARriage horses. Inquire at 135 South Canal st.

FOR SALE—FAMILY CARRIAGES, PHAEtons, buggies, and slide seats, at the new Repository, 344 West Randolph-st. L. BRADLEY.

FOR SALE—HEAVY TRUCK WAGON, TEAM, and harness; new and in good order. Inquire at 56 West Lake-st.

I HAVE MARKET FOR A FEW GOOD DRIVers. Bring them in, as I am too busy to go to the country after them. 42 Harmon court. M. C. BRADLY.

PASTURING FOR HORSES AT STONY ISLAND Farm, in Hyde Park. One dollar per head per week. E. G. CLARK.

WANTED—A COVERED WAGON, SUCH AS grocers use. T. D. REILLY, 93 South Desplaines-st.

WANTED—FURNITURE WAGON, EITHER new or second-hand; must be a good one. Address Y 78, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY A FEW GOOD DRIVING horses. CROSSMAN & CO., 416 and 418 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG SOUND HORSE, SUITable for buggy or light express. Must be a good stepper. Address, with cash price, B 67, Tribune office.

WANTED—HORSE AND BUGGY IN EXchange for first-class city or outside property. HUNTER & CUSHING, 52 Central Union Block.

WANTED—GOOD SADDLE HORSE, 15 HANDS high, at Omaha stables, corner Twenty-third and State-sts. M. C. WILBUR.

WANTED—20 MULES FOR CASH, AT WALKer's stable northwest corner Indiana av. and Thirty third-st.

FINANCIAL.

LAUNDER'S LOAN OFFICE, 150 TWENTY second-st., corner Wabash-av., Room 2. Money to loan on diamonds, watches, &c. Established 18...

MONEY ON HOUSES, FURNITURE, WAREhouse receipts, commercial paper, insurance claims, chattels and collaterals. A. A. ALEXANDER, 78 Canal, corner Madison. Room 6.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN SUMS OF $1,000 AND upward on real estate security, by WM. ELIOT FURNESS, 153 Monroe-st. Room 16.

MONEY TO LEND, IN SUMS OF $1,000 TO $4,000, on real estate in Chicago, or any of the cities of Illinois, and on Illinois farms, for five years. Address P. O. Box 193, Chicago.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURNIture, horses, pianos, and other chattels. E. ROGERS, Room 43, Central Union Block, corner of Market and Madison.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT, AT 12 months, on real estate, houses on leased ground, and collateral securities. Real estate short date paper bought. W. OTTAWAY, 79 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—LOANS OF $2,000, $3,000, $5,000, AND $8,000 for two or three years on improved property in the city of Aurora, Kane County, Ill. Worth four times amount of loan. Apply to GEO. W. WAITE & CO., 30 Congress-st., Chicago.

$4,000 AND $2,000 TO LOAN ON REAL estate security. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 221 Wabash-av.

INSTRUCTION.

A YOUNG MAN DESIRES EVENING INstruction in the piano. Address, stating terms, N 60, Tribune Branch office.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—TO A GOOD TENANT, WITH UPstairs business, I will rent the store being built, lot 12 State-st., between Lake and South Water-sts., for $2,500, till May 1, 1873. SAMUEL GEHR, 312 Wabash av.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL STORES, BASEments, second floors, and offices, in the new marble front building on State st., near Van Buren. C. F. WALLER, 85 Third av.

TO RENT—NEW 4-STORY AND BASEMENT brick building, 20x100, No. 42 South Water-st. Apply at Room 12, 121 LaSalle-st. WM. HANSBROUGH.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE AND CENtrally located offices, with or without vaults, near Chamber of Commerce. Apply at Room 12, 121 LaSalle-st. WM. HANSBROUGH.

TO RENT—THE BEST BANK OFFICE IN city; built expressly for banking purposes, having two vaults, private office, etc. WM. HANSBROUGH, 121 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—THREE NICE ROOMS SUITABLE for offices; one on first and two on second floor corner State and Eighteenth-sts. Apply in drug store.

TO RENT—FINE FURNISHED OFFICE AND desk room cheap. Apply to E. E. RYAN & CO., 23 South Canal-st., near tunnel.

TO RENT—THE THIRD AND FOURTH FLOORS of marble front building 257 and 259 State-st., near Madison, 40x137; $2,500 per annum. STARK & ALLEN, 363 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A NUMBER OF DESIRABLE OFfices or sleeping rooms, in building No. 379 Wabash-av. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 183 SOUTH WATER-ST., 25 ft front by 96 ft deep, 4 stories and basement; third store west of LaSalle-st. Inquire at COUCH Estate Office, corner of Lake and Dearborn-sts.

TO RENT—BASEMENT FOR OFFICE OR light manufacturing. No 28 West Washington-st. Inquire of A. ZELLER, on premises.

TO RENT—OFFICES AND STORES IN EXchange Building, corner of Clark and Washington-sts. Also double store, 237 Jackson-st.

TO RENT—2D AND 3D FLOOR WITH ELEVAtor of new building, No. 85 Jackson-st. Inquire of W. M. DEE, Sewer Builder, 52 Quincy-st., near Dearborn.

TO RENT—OFFICE IN ORIENTAL BUILDING, Madison-st. bridge, on ground floor; also one office on second floor; rent low. NORTON & CO.

TO RENT—A STORE 20X75 NO. 179 WEST RANdolph-st. Inquire for the owner, upstairs.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS BRICK STORE IN the live railroad town of Nashua, Chickasaw County, Iowa. Address C. GREELEY, Nashua, Iowa.

TO RENT—FOUR-STORY AND BASEMENT store, 112 Franklin st., near Field & Leiter's, 24x90, alley two sides. WM. C. DOW, No. 1 Nevada Block.

TO RENT—THE SECOND FLOOR, 22x100 FEET to alley, well lighted, and with power if wanted, at 73 West Washington-st. Inquire at 19 South Jefferson-st.

TO RENT—TWO SMALL LOFTS IN BUILDING No. 74 and 76 Madison-st. Apply to GEO. L. OTIS, Commercial National Bank.

TO RENT—3 FRONT OFFICES ON WEST Madison-st. in Thompson's Block; suitable for any light business. By WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES AT 290 SOUTH WATER-st. Inquire of G. C. WHIPPLE, 46 South Desplaines-st.

TO RENT—A GOOD BARN, WITH 4 STALLS, and room for hay and straw, at 71 W. Adams-st.

TO RENT—LARGE STORE, CENTRAL, FOR wool trade, corner Michigan and Dearborn-sts. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—BY SALISBURY & HUMISTON, 127½ West Madison-st.—New brick store, corner Sedgwick and White sts. with five rooms in rear for residence; will rent cheap. Store on West Madison st., near Union.

TO RENT—4-STORY AND BASEMENT double brick store 94 and 96 South Water. Apply to J. W. HOBSON & SON, 90 and 92 South Water.

TO RENT—FINE OFFICES ON THE GROUND floor of building No. 475 Wabash-av. Apply to PECKHAM & BROWN, Room 14.

TO RENT—FRONT PARLOR FOR BUSINESS purposes. 825 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THE large new store, 443 Wabash-av. This store is 3 stories and basement. It fronts 26 30 feet on Wabash-av., running to alley and around, so as to front 56 feet on Peck court. Apply to S. L. UNDERWOOD, 330 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM IN ROOM NO. 1, 83 South Canal-st. Apply on premises. KERR, DAVISON & WELCH.

TO RENT—FOR OFFICE, BASEMENT NO. 90 South Green st.

TO RENT—THE FINE LARGE OFFICES, lately occupied by the Fourth National Bank, in the fine fire-proof building, No. 475 Wabash-av., with all the fixtures of a bank. Also, a private office and vault. Apply to PECKHAM & BROWN, at the building, Room 14.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—TWO-STORY frame dwelling, No. 1288 Indiana-av.; all modern conveniences; will be leased to a responsible tenant at $75 per month; can be purchased for $7,500 on easy terms. Inquire of CLARKE, LAYTON & CO., 37 State st.

TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED TWO story and basement house, all modern improvements, for the summer. Apply at 1265 Prairie-av.

TO RENT—I WILL RENT TWO HOUSES IN North Evanston, of six to eight rooms with two acres of ground with the house—well plowed and harrowed, ready for crops, at $25 per month, for one year. C. E. BROWNE, 84 South Canal st., Room 13.

TO RENT—ON THE NORTH SIDE—LOWER part of house containing 6 rooms; pleasant location; two blocks from Clybourn-av. cars. Inquire on the premises, 130 Bissell-st., corner ... Rent low to a respectable family. H. S. HARRIS.

TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 8 ROOMS, NO. 122 Western-av., near Adams-st., rent low. Inquire at the house.

TO RENT—FURNISHED COMPLETELY—TWO-story and basement brick house and brick barn, 18 Honore st. three blocks west of Union Park, half block south of Madison-st.

TO RENT—THE SPLENDIDLY LOCATED 3-story and basement marble front house, 27 Twenty-fifth-st., near the lake; has 14 rooms, all modern improvements. Apply on the premises between 9 and 10 o'clock, this forenoon, or at office of C. H. & C. WALKER, LaSalle st., near Washington.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF SIX ROOMS, BEsides closets and pantries. 3 rooms in large house, all newly calcimined, papered and painted. One block west of Union Park. E. C. HOLMS.

TO RENT—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION for the summer months, to responsible party, cottage 1354 Wabash-av., 8 rooms completely furnished, gas, water, first-class neighborhood, convenient to cars; one bus.

TO RENT—FURNISHED DWELLING; RENT very low. Apply to ROBT. RAE, 63 Union Central Building.

TO RENT—BY SALISBURY & HUMISTON, 127½ West Madison st.—Fine cottage on West Erie st., $35. Cottage on Union st., $30. Cottage on Twenty-fifth st., $40. House and store on North side, cheap.

TO RENT—COTTAGE WITH 7 ROOMS, NICEly furnished, and furniture for sale, valued at $800. Inquire at 80 Twenty-fifth-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, 7 ROOMS, ONLY $38; newly furnished complete; for sale very cheap. Parties going to California. FINLEY, 64 Desplaines-st.

TO RENT—AT CROSSING OF CALUMET River, Illinois Central Railroad, 15 acres, large house of 16 rooms, finely situated, apples, other fruit, etc., very low to good tenant. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, 14 Nixon's Building.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—THREE NICELY FURNISHED rooms to accommodate 4 young gentlemen, with or without board. 179 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—AT 229 THIRTIETH-ST., 4 ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, single or together.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM, NEW FURniture. 349 South Clark-st., corner of Harrison, third floor.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, containing closet and gas, suitable for one or two gentlemen. Call at 446 State-st.

TO RENT—NEWLY-FURNISHED BEDROOMS, with privilege of sitting-room for gentlemen, at 274 West Harrison-st., near Halsted.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS AT 171 WEST Van Buren-st., near Halsted; street cars pass the door.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM TO A QUIET lady; $30 per month. Address Q 85, Tribune Branch office.

TO RENT—ROOMS NEATLY FURNISHED by the day or month, at the Westminster European Hotel, 371 Wabash-av. House first-class.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms at 7 5 Wabash-av.; references required.

TO RENT—SEVERAL ROOMS, ADAPTED FOR either lawyers' or for other offices. Apply at No. 371 State-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF 6 ROOMS, GAS, WAter, and water-closet; light and airy; suitable for housekeeping. By WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms. Parties of from two to four will find it to their interest to call at 79 Twenty-second st.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS in new marble front residence, 330 West Washington-st; all modern improvements; everything first class; references required.

TO RENT—TWO UNFURNISHED FRONT rooms at 290 Park-av; also barn on same premises. Apply to J G HAMAKER, at J. V. Farwell & Co.'s, corner Market and Monroe-sts.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT parlor, bedroom and closet, for one or two gentlemen. 271 Burnside-st., between Twenty-first and Twenty-second.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF ROOMS OR A FRONT parlor, with or without board, in new brick block; all modern improvements. 372 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—THE UPPER FLOOR, 3 OR 4 ROOMS in a first-class house near Union Park, to a family without children; house has all modern conveniences. Address Q 14, Tribune office.

TO RENT—TO AN UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO an American family, house first class with latest improvements. You can move in to-day. Rent low. Call or address J. P. HASELTINE, 182 South Canal-st., third floor.

TO RENT—ELEGANT PARLORS, FURnished, suitable for physician or dentist, with use of stable. 614 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—THREE NICE UNFURNISHED rooms, suitable for gentlemen's lodging rooms or light house keeping. Inquire third floor, 192 West Madison st.

TO RENT—761 MICHIGAN-AV. PLEASANT rooms en suite or single, at moderate prices to responsible parties, single gentlemen preferred.

TO RENT—LARGE FRONT ROOM, NICELY furnished, for gentleman and lady, on Wabash-av., North of Twenty-fifth-st. None but first class need address C 76, Branch Tribune office.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED SINGLE ROOM at 251 West Monroe st.

TO RENT—THE SECOND FLOOR OF A FRAME building on West Madison-st., between Jefferson and Desplaines-st. Apply at No. 101 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AT VERY LOW FIGURES AND on easy terms—Ready made cottages by the DERROM BUILDING CO.; cor North Clark and Erie-sts.

FOR SALE—LARGE SAFE 7 FEET BY 6 CONtaining two burglar proof chests. ASAHEL GAGE, 224 West Monroe st., in basement.

FOR SALE—SALOON FIXTURES—1 PIGEONhole table, ice box, tables, chairs, counters, shelving, bottles, glasses, and the store. Got to be sold by the 1st of June. No 258 North Desplaines-st., corner of Fulton.

SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES, OFFICE OF C. S. K. NICHOLS, 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on easy monthly payments, and work given when desired.

SINGER OFFICES OF J. N. WILKINS; 72 South Desplaines-st. and 167 Milwaukee-av. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly instalments and work given in payment if desired.

WANTED—A FEW SECOND-HAND SINGER machines, with or without the stands. Address, stating price and where the machines can be seen, T 57, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A COUNTRY STORE with some years' experience in dry goods and groceries; must be a good salesman, quick and perfectly reliable, and speak German and English. One filling the bill well recommended expectations not too high, can find a permanent situation. Apply in own hand, giving reference particulars as to experience and expectations, for three days. J. REICHARDT, P. O. box 443, Joliet, Ill.

WANTED—FOUR FIRST-CLASS SALESMEN, by an old established house, to sell teas, in Michigan, Indiana, Minnesota, Kansas, and Nebraska. None need apply unless acquainted with the business and the country. Address A. BRONSON, care Carrier 13, Chicago, Ill., giving name and reference.

WANTED—OFFICE BOY, THIS MORNING; one that writes a fair hand. LIDA BROWN, 140 West Washington st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT DRUG CLERK, one who speaks Scandinavian and German preferred. Apply at 182 North Halsted-st., or ... Indiana.

Trades.

WANTED—WIRE CLOTH WEAVERS. GOOD situations open for four first-class workmen, will pay good wages, and employ the year round. Apply immediately to WARNER & NOBLE, Rockford, Ill.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS BARBERS. Good wages paid. None but good ones need apply. At 506 State-st.

WANTED—A GROCERY CLERK, ONE WHO understands the business and can bring good reference; none other need apply. R. HAMILTON, 519 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A GOOD DOUBLE ENTRY BOOKkeeper. Address H 32, Tribune office stating age whether married or single, references, last place employed.

WANTED—AN A NO. 1 UPHOLSTERER, ONE capable of taking charge of shop, to go to Ft Wayne; must be strictly temperate and give best of references. Inquire of J. L. WAYNE & SON, No 14 North Canal-st.

WANTED—WEDNESDAY MORNING AT VESper Block, corner of Fifth av and Arcade-court, two men to set iron columns in building; also proposals to build stairs for above block, and plasterers bid to do the lathing and plastering. Apply on lot. J. B. ROWELL, office 24 South Canal st., Room 21.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—3 ADJUSTERS, at the office of the new Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine. Only those having a practical knowledge of machinery need apply. FARRAR & WHEELER, 336 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE ORnamenter and striper. Apply to SWAN, CLARK & PLATT, 24 South Canal st., Room 1.

WANTED—SIX FIRST-CLASS UPHOLSTERers; good wages paid; also, ten good finishers. Apply to A. L. HALE & BRO., 16 to 18 North Canal.

WANTED—A GOOD CARPENTER AND joiner at Washington Heights. Apply at PRUSSING's Vinegar Works, 341 State-st.

WANTED—FIVE EXPRESS WAGON PAINTers at Express Wagon Manufactory, Twenty-third-st., corner of Burnside-st.

WANTED—PAINTERS AND GRAINERS AT corner of Thirty eighth-st. and Vincennes-av. Good wages and steady work.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN TO RUN planing mill machinery, either on salary or partner, in rear of 439 to 449 Archer-av.

WANTED—A GOOD JOURNEYMAN BARBER. Liberal wages and steady employment given. Apply at 149 South Desplaines-st., corner of Adams. P. L. MYERS.

WANTED—BOY WHO IS ACQUAINTED WITH the brass foundry business. Can make cores and do moulding. 29 and 31 Jefferson-st., third floor.

WANTED—10 GOOD STONE-MASONS TO GO to the country. Apply at Room 25 Boone Block, LaSalle-st.

WANTED—UPHOLSTERERS AT 381 STATE-st. Steady employment the year round. None but first class workmen need apply.

WANTED—FIVE CARPENTERS AT BASE ball grounds corner Twenty third-st. and State.

WANTED—THIS MORNING, A CARPENTER to work at bench. Apply at 117 West Washington-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD CARPENTERS, THIS morning, from 8 to 9 o'clock at 183 East Monroe-st. Room 1.

WANTED—PAINTERS AT 30 LIND'S BLOCK; inside work.

WANTED—SIX PAINTERS; FIRST-CLASS wages paid. 536 Fulton-st.

WANTED—10 CABINET MAKERS, CORNER of Kinzie and Reuben-sts. Good wages to first-class men.

WANTED—A BOY OR YOUNG MAN, WHO IS willing to work at japanning; one who has worked at the trade before preferred. 47 Meridian st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A GOOD, STEADY MAN TO DRIVE team. Apply to G. G. THOMPSON, near corner of North Clark-st. and Diversey-av.

WANTED—1,500 LABORERS AND CHOPPERS; wages $2 00 to $2 25 per day; plenty of station work, at big prices; company pay; no office charges. Apply to C. V. SNELL, only agent for the company, 22 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO LEAVE SURE TO-DAY, 3,000 men for the Northwestern Railroad, Sparta and Menominee; Company work; wages, $2 per day; board, $4 50; also 20 saw-mill hands, to go by rail; wages from $ to $35 per week; free fare to all places. Apply 73 West Kinzie st.

WANTED—RAILROAD LABORERS; AGENT goes out with the men to-day; free fare and no charges in office; highest wages paid. Apply at 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A BOY TO LEARN THE TINNER'S trade. Must come well recommended. Apply at 856 State-st.

WANTED—3,500 MEN FOR FIVE DIFFERENT railroads, namely; Jackson & Lansing Railroad, Houghton & Ontonagon Railroad. Wisconsin Central Railroad, Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, and Michigan Central Railroad. Wages $2 to $2 25 per day; station work at 25c to 30c per yard. Also work in Michigan farms, saw mills, quarries, teamsters, bricklayers, etc., at the highest wages, and free fare to most places. Apply early to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st., opposite Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Depot.

WANTED—3 GOOD HOSTLERS. NONE BUT steady men need apply. Livery Stable, 627 West Madison-st.

WANTED—AT WHELAN'S LAUNDRY, 2 first-class shirt ironers. Wages $9 per week. 1019 State-st., corner Twenty second st.

WANTED—MEN TO ENGAGE IN A RESPECtable, legitimate business; pays from $5 to $12 per day. KIMBALL & CO., 169 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A FEW YOUNG MEN FOR THE city. Those with $5 to $10 may apply to A. RAY, 230 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—FIFTY SAW MILL HANDS; ALSO, railroad laborers; highest wages paid. Apply at 8 West Lake-st., Room 1.

WANTED—SMART, ACTIVE WHITE WAITers for restaurant and hotel, at 197 Michigan-av. Call from 9 to 10 a. m.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE, AND FOUR men, on a farm. Apply at 80 Sherman-st., opposite the Rock Island Depot.

WANTED—A BOY OR MAN TO TAKE CARE of horse and buggy and to do chores nights and mornings, for his board. Address X 18, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO TEND A SODA fountain; must be experienced in the business. Apply to L. GOLDSMITH & CO., 71 South Canal-st.

WANTED—THREE GOOD CANVASSERS FOR this city; good wages. Call at 100 Third av. E. S. BALDWIN.

WANTED—A BOY FROM 14 TO 16 YEARS OF age, at 47 Hubbard-court, up stairs.

WANTED—20 SAW MILL HANDS TO GO BY steamboat to-night; also railroad laborers for Michigan and Wisconsin; free fare. 21 West Randolph-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A GENTLEMAN POSSESSING A RECEIPT which as yet has never failed in curing rheumatism wishes to dispose of the same. It is sold at $1 per bottle, and from 1 to 3 bottles effect a cure. Address R. S., 110 Twenty-second st, Chicago.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE AFter decree; scandal avoided; eight years' experience. Address Post Office Box 1037.

DIVORCES—WITHOUT NEWSPAPER REport. Common law business, NEWELL PRATT, State and United States Attorney, 404 South Clark-st.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED WITHOUT unnecessary process; fee after decree; scandal avoided. Address P O Drawer 532.

INFORMATION—SCHWEIZER'S LADIES AND Gents Coffee House, formerly opposite Turnwell Hall, now cor. Canal and Washington sts. Game as before the fire. No bar room within, but every daily city paper on file. Sign: "Brother Jonathan."

I WOULD LIKE TO OCCUPY FURNISHED house with small family who would give rent for their board. West side. Address Q 32, Tribune office.

MATRIMONIAL AGENCY OF CHICAGO AND Western States, for universal marriage. P. O. Drawer 521.

WANTED—TO BUY A DERRICK ABOUT 45 feet long. Apply to M. FINNIGAN & SON, 161 East Washington-st.

WANTED—A STRONG BOY OR MAN. NOT afraid of work. Apply at 1001 State-st., up stairs. Work easily understood.

WANTED—THREE OR FOUR FIRST-CLASS teams; liberal pay and steady work if satisfactory. Apply at Lake Shore, foot of Eri...st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE SEVERAL HAND some silk or brocade evening dresses and a cloth or manier riding habit; must be reasonable and in first-class condition. Bust measure, 42 inches. Address T 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BABY TO WET NURSE, BY A woman that lost hers a short time ago. Call at 771 South State st., for 3 or 4 days.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, 20 TEAMS TO haul brick from cars. Steady work. Would let the job. MUSSELWHITE & ..., 59 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A NOTARY COMMISSION FOR the city of Chicago. Address E 24, Tribune office.

WANTED—SECOND-HANDED LICENSE FOR cash. A 94, Tribune.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—IF MISS ADDIE SEYMOUR Hartley, or any of her friends, are in town, will they send her address to GRAFFAM, Hatch House, and oblige an old friend.

PERSONAL—A WIDOW LADY, AMIABLE and refined, wishes to make the acquaintance of a straightforward man of means with a view to matrimony. Address B 96, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—PETER SINGER WILL CONFER a favor by addressing a line to LOUIS PETERS, 187 West Eighteenth st.

PERSONAL—"OBSERVER": CALL UPON the city official to whom you sent your letter. IN CONFIDENCE.

PERSONAL—WILL MR. BOOTH, WHO LIVED on Franklin st., between Lake and Randolph previous to the fire, please address G. SCOTT, care Coen & Tenbroeke, corner Ann and Randolph-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—IN THE CITY AND throughout the Western rapidly selling articles. Notice. Apply or address A. M. RICHARDSON, 133 West Madison st.

AGENTS WANTED—AT ONCE, A FEW EXPErienced agents on shirt and works. Apply to or address McCLINTOCK & EMORY, 393 Wabash av.

AGENTS WANTED—IN CITY AND COUNTRY. Pleasant to sell, and highly profitable. Outfit 25 cents. JOHN B. ALDEN, 433 West Jackson st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—$10 A DAY EASILY MADE by either sex on small capital. Samples sent for 25c. A. RAY, 230 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—40 FEET ON LINCOLN-AV. and 7 acres finely improved at Washington Heights for residence. WOLFE & INGHAM, 64 Desplaines-st.

TO EXCHANGE—LOT ON STATE-ST., NORTH of Thirty-second-st. for half cash and balance in ... property well located; also lots on Lincoln-av. and Halsted-st., near Fullerton-av., for engine and boiler 25 horse power, shafting, Daniel's planer and other machinery. CHAPMAN & BARBER, 246 East Washington-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—AND IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, 10,000 red pressed brick. Samples at 590 Wabash-av. W. H. SHARP.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A French girl to do second work and assist in care of children. Apply at the Tribune office, 15 Canal-st.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND iron, who will go to Evanston. Apply at 553 Washington st., to-day.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DININGROOM girl at 278 West Randolph st.

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL WHO CAN FURnish good references, at 1029 Michigan-av. Apply Tuesday morning, from 9 to 12.

WANTED—DININGROOM AND KITCHEN girl. 121 West Lake st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, 14 TO 16 YEARS of age, to do light work, at 541 West Madison-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, GERMAN OR NORwegian preferred. Apply Monday at 416 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, DININGroom girl, and laundress, at 183 Warren av.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL FOR general housework. Inquire at 558 South Halsted-st., in the grocery store.

WANTED—A CAPABLE GIRL FOR GENERal housework; will pay liberal wages to a neat girl, and hire woman to wash or not, as agreed upon. Apply at 1406 Wabash av., near Thirty second st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO LIGHT HOUSE work in a family of three. Apply at 573 State-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at 209 South Halsted st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family. Apply at 563 Burnside-st.

WANTED—DINING ROOM, PANTRY, LAUNdry, and kitchen girls; cooks, etc., for hotels, restaurants, and private houses. Hundreds of orders constantly on hand; $3 to $10 per week paid competent help. Girls wanted from the country. STAR EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 735 W. Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework at 460 West Washington-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS, ONE FOR general housework and one for waiter on table; good wages paid. 469 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A TIDY GIRL FOR GENERAL housework at 506 West Washington-st.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK, AT 340 Randolph-st. German or Swede preferred.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork, at 96 Vincennes-av.

WANTED—A LITTLE GIRL, 13 OR 14 YEARS (not more), to take care of child and help the lady with the housework, in a family of two persons; would be a good home for an orphan. Call Tuesday at 125 Lytle st., or at Room 1, No. 191 West Madison-st.

WANTED—50 GOOD GIRLS FOR FIRST-CLASS families and hotels in city and country; highest wages. CHICAGO LABOR EXCHANGE, 371 State st., Rooms 6 and 7.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer, at 424 Fulton-st., near Union Park.

WANTED—A GOOD SWEDE OR NORWEGIAN girl to do general housework; none but one that wants to work need apply. 125 West Washington-st.

WANTED—GIRLS FOR LAKE VIEW, RIVERside, and Evanston; also for hotels, boarding houses, and private families in city. MRS. THOMSON, 160 State st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD GIRL TO do second work in a small family and take care of children. Apply at 483 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A TIDY, COMPETENT GIRL FOR dining-room work in private boarding house. Apply at 282 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK AT 24 Aberdeen-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND GIRL. A PERmanent place to a steady girl, at 118 West Washington st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer. Apply, between 8 and 10 o'clock, at 187 South Morgan-st.

WANTED—AT 319 MICHIGAN-AV., A DININGroom girl one that understands waiting on table; also, a laundress by the day.

WANTED—A KITCHEN GIRL IN A SMALL family, at 715 Wabash-av. H. S. HAAS.

WANTED—A GOOD WOMAN COOK FOR RESTaurant. Apply in basement, 386 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family. 847 Wabash-av.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—TEN COMPETENT OPERATORS; must have their own machines; also, three milliners; steady work. 1374 State-st.

WANTED—A GIRL WHO WILL DO LIGHT housework for her board while learning the trade of dressmaking in all its branches; good place. Mrs WILCOX, 1031 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT woman to make ladies' fine underwear. Steady work to the right person. Bring sample of work if possible. W. F. STICKNEY, 127 East Eighteenth-st.

WANTED—CACTUS HAT-SEWERS AT TURNER'S, 236 State-st., near Van Buren-st.

WANTED—A FEW MORE BUTTONHOLE makers on white shirts. Work can be taken home. TOMLINSON & CO., 145 State st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—ONE FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS at 838 Michigan av.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED LADY BOOKkeeper and cashier, to go 30 miles in the country. Address A 70, Tribune office.

WANTED—SIX GOOD GIRL BOX-MAKERS, and one boy, at 14 North Halsted-st. A. ARNHEIM.

WANTED—A NURSE TO TAKE CARE OF A baby; must be thoroughly competent. Inquire at 768 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A FIRST-CLASS laundry woman; good wages will be given. 129 South Jefferson-st.

WANTED—A MIDDLE AGED WOMAN wanted to take care of a delicate child. The right kind of person can have a steady situation at 985 Indiana-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

14 ABERDEEN-ST.—FRONT ROOMS, WITH board, for families or gentlemen. Day board accommodated.

22 TWENTY-SIXTH-ST.—3 FURNISHED rooms with board, in a clean private family; no children; terms easy; please call and see.

44 ST. JOHN'S PLACE, NEAR UNION PARK—Furnished front rooms with board, for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen.

49 HUBBARD COURT—BETWEEN STATE st. and Wabash-av. Room and board for gentlemen. Also accommodation for day boarders.

55 FORTH MAY-ST.—PLEASANT ROOM and board for gentlemen. Terms moderate.

75 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—A CHOICE FRONT suite, either furnished or unfurnished, with board.

76 WEST MONROE-ST.—GOOD BOARD AND lodging, $5 and $6 per week.

156 WEST ADAMS-ST.—ACCOMMODATIONS for two gentlemen and wives; also single gents, with pleasant rooms and good board, $7 to $10.

157 WEST JACKSON-ST.—TWO GENTLEmen can have a large front room, with first-class board at $6 a week; also a good side room at $5.50.

172 WEST JACKSON-ST.—TO RENT, NICELY furnished front parlor, with board.

178 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—DAY board for three or four gentlemen in a private family; also a suite of rooms. Inquire in basement.

366 BURNSIDE-ST., BETWEEN TWENTY-fifth and Twenty-sixth-sts.—Wanted, two gentlemen boarders.

401 WEST MADISON-ST.—A PLEASANT furnished front room, with board, for two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife.

431 SOUTH CLARK-ST.—BOARDERS WANTed, in a private family.

584 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOM with board, for gentleman and lady or 3 or 4 gentlemen. Day board at $5.00 per week.

609 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with first-class board. Terms reasonable. References.

670 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TO RENT—Two pleasant front rooms, with or without board; modern improvements. Also barn to rent.

694 WABASH-AV.—LARGE HANDSOME room suitable for two persons; also single room with board. Reference required. Day boarders accommodated.

751 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURnished room, with first-class table, for gentlemen and wives; also rooms for single gentlemen; references required.

754 MICHIGAN-AV, NEAR TWENTY-second-st.—Furnished and unfurnished rooms, with first-class board.

761 WABASH-AV.—ELEGANT FURnished room for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, with board.

783 MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO BEAUTIFUL rooms to rent, furnished and unfurnished, with board. Only first-class people need apply. Two gentlemen can also be accommodated with day board. MRS. TIBLEY.

804 WABASH-AV., NEAR SIXTEENTH-ST.—Handsomely furnished rooms to rent with first class board; pleasant location. References given and required.

824 WABASH-AV.—A VERY HANDSOMELY furnished front alcove room, also single room. Terms low. References exchanged.

1204 PRAIRIE-AV.—ONE LARGE HANDsome room, with carpets, to gentleman and wife, who will furnish, at $18 per week.

BOARDING STABLE—IN REAR OF 318 SOUTH Desplaines-st.; plenty of room for teams and teamsters.

BEDS 50 CENTS PER NIGHT, AT THE OLD California House, 53 South Canal-st.

CALUMET-AV., NEAR TWENTY-FOURTH-ST.—a beautiful suite of front rooms with board, on reasonable terms; house first-class, and first-class board; rooms very nicely furnished. Only first-class parties need answer. W 33, 445 Wabash-av.

CALUMET-AV.—A BEAUTIFUL SUITE OF front rooms on second floor, furnished, terms moderate; only those who are responsible need answer; rooms ensuite or single. Address H 30, 463 Wabash-av.

MADISON HOUSE, 124 AND 126 WEST MADIson-st.—$2.50 per day; day board $5 per week. Permanent board and room for a few gentlemen, at reasonable rates.

WEBER HOUSE—156 WEST LAKE-ST.—BOARD first class; house new; newly furnished; transient $2 per day; day board $5 per week.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE AND two ladies, within easy distance of Twenty-second-st. Terms moderate. E 68, Tribune Branch office.

BOARD—A YOUNG MAN AND WIFE WANT a place to board with some private family—vicinity of Union Park. Terms must be reasonable. H 18, Tribune office.

BOARD—A FURNISHED PLEASANT ROOM, with board, by a gentleman and wife, on the West Side. Address, to-day, with terms, U 74, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY TWO LADIES IN A PRIVATE family. Jewish preferred. References given and required. Address T 79, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN EXCHANGE FOR A GOOD piano. Address M 82, Tribune office, stating location.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, journeys, marriages, law suits, absent friends, lost or stolen property; can positively tell the truth about anything you wish to know; cure all diseases ... pay. 365 West Madison-st.

MADAM IDELL, THE CELEBRATED ASTrologist, is now permanently located in Chicago, endowed with the wonderful gift of unveiling hidden mysteries of the future; she astonishes all who visit her correctly reading the past and present. The stars are to her an unsealed book of fate in which she can read the future. All in trouble call—satisfaction or no pay. Astrological consultation of past, present or future by letter, enclose exact age and $2. Address or call on MADAM IDELL, 150 W. Washington-st.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—FIFTY BUILDING LOTS, ON long time, only $15 a year, no taxes; Wentworth-av. and Forty fourth-st. Also, several half acre lots near Twelfth-st. and Western-av. Also lots on Erie and Seventh-st., near Robey. F. R. WILSON, store 51 South Canal-st., from 12 to 2 o'clock.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN INTELLIGENT young man who is quick and accurate at accounts, well versed in practical bookkeeping; best references and security. Address O ..., 386 Blue Island-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN in an office or wholesale house, or any place where he can make himself useful; is a good penman, quick and accurate, and not afraid of work; salary no object. Address K 61, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN of upright and temperate habits in a good wholesale or manufacturing house; can give the best of references as to ability and integrity. Address P 59, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN with 4 years' experience in the produce business, to travel and solicit consignments for short time; must be an old standing house. Address F 24, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN CONVERsant with the hardware trade; also general office work, speaks and writes three languages; good references. Address E 53, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—ACCOUNT BOOKS opened, closed or examined, by a competent and experienced accountant, also posting, etc., attended to evenings or during the day. Terms reasonable. A. BEASHER, 272 West Madison st., up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN as clerk or salesman in the grocery business, wholesale house preferred. Has been in the business the past 6 years. B 88, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN man as assistant bookkeeper; no objections in what business. Satisfactory references given. Address Y 41, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN to learn the printing business. Address K 10, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPErienced engineer, to run a stationary engine. Can give good references. No objection to the country. Call or address 171 Morgan-st.

Coachmen.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT man as coachman and groom; perfectly understands his business; four years in last situation. Address K 17, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, MILK cow, etc. Best references. Address ALBERT DALTON, 118 Burnside st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RELIABLE COLlector; new accounts collected and old accounts looked up. Address J O H, 1771 South LaSalle-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN in a gentleman's family as indoor servant; good references given. Address C W, 651 State st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, Scandinavian, who understands the care of horses and buggies, garden work and work about the house, in a private family. Has been engaged in that work for 7 years in Denmark and 3 years for one family in this country. Address L. HANSAN, 90 Fry st.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN (Swede) wishes to go with a family, or a gentleman, to Europe; is well acquainted in Germany and Sweden. Can present recommendations. Please address A T 28, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN well acquainted with grocery business, wholesale and retail; city reference. Address E 90, Tribune Branch office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELLER FOR a wholesale liquor house, groceries or druggist sundries; am well acquainted in the Northwest. Address E 29, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK IN A boarding house. Apply at 41 Carroll-st., near Clinton.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NEAT, EXPERIenced girl as children's nurse in a first-class family; best of references given. Please to call at 117 North Market-st., at basement door.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCANDINAVIAN girl in a private family as second girl. Apply at 449 Arnold-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do second work or general housework in a private family. Can be seen at 238 Centre av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply at 86 Seward-st., West Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL IN a private family as general servant. Can cook, wash, and iron. Call for two days at 37 West Quincy-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as cook in a first class private family, without doing washing. Good references. Call at 197 South Eighteenth-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO COMPEtent girls, one to cook, wash, and iron, and the other to do second work in a nice private family. No other need apply. 962 Indiana-av., basement.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WOMAN, AS first-class meat and pastry cook, in a first class boarding house. Call at 145 Burnside-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman as cook in a private boarding house, where a kitchen girl is kept. Please call at No. 527 South Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CHAMBERMAID in a family going to Europe, by a woman speaking French, German, and English. Address No. 1 Archer-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK IN A PRIvate family, by a French woman, speaking French, English, and German. Address No. 1 Archer-av.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—TO SEW IN A PRIvate family, by a thoroughly competent hand. Call on, or address, for particulars, 2 Hubbard court.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A DRESSMAKING place, by a young lady, with sewing-machine. Address Y 36, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A LAWYER'S OFfice, by a young gentleman, who is a good English scholar and perfect in the German and Scandinavian languages. Address V 13, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS hand, to run Wheeler & Wilson machine or any other. Call at 1279 State st.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG LADY wants a permanent situation as saleswoman in a dry goods or notion store. Call or address CARRIE S, 171 South Green-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY as cashier or copyist. Address Miss KATIE HOLLOWAY, 723 South State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CASHIER, ASSIStant bookkeeper or clerk, by a competent lady. Good references. Apply at 169 Park av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SOPRANO SINGer, reads music at sight, and is familiar with Episcopal Church service. C 91, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL of 16 to do any kind of canvassing, suitable for a lady, ordering rooms work in restaurant. Can room at home. Address FLORENCE CHAPMAN, 118 Third-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO GO OUT BY THE day washing, house-cleaning, or a first class ironer. Inquire at 807 Wentworth av., between Thirty-first and Thirty second sts.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FIRST-CLASS FLOURING MILL, THREE run of stones, situated on railroad in the best winter wheat country for sale or exchange; has all the custom work it can do. P. A. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 373 Wabash av.

A WELL ESTABLISHED MANUFACTURING business for sale. Staple article. Good reasons for selling. Capital required from $3,000 to $5,000. Address Room 15, 171 West Polk st., or call after 6 p. m.

AN INTEREST IN ONE OF THE LARGEST wholesale and retail houses in Central Illinois. Established in 1856. Capital required, $5,000 to $10,000. Address L 91, Tribune office.

A CORNER GROCERY, FULL STOCK, DOING a strictly cash trade, for sale. Other business to attend to. Call at 519 South State-st.

A SALOON DOING A GOOD BUSINESS, ON the corner of State and Twenty-second-st., for sale. Apply on the premises, to GARRETT FITZGERALD.

A RETAIL GROCERY FOR SALE, WELL ESTablished and doing a good business. 887 West Lake-st., corner Leavitt.

A FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS FOR SALE; NONE better; dry goods and groceries; doing a heavy trade; best location in the city of Elgin, Ill. Address M. & J. McNEIL, Elgin, Ill.

I PROPOSE TO SELL AT A BARGAIN, MY custom shoe-shop, situated at No. 31 West Washington-st. First-class custom and in a fine thriving condition. Inquire at No. 30 West Madison-st.

ON STATE-ST., NEAR TWENTY-SECOND-ST., the stock and fixtures of a bakery and confectionery establishment doing a good business for sale; also ice cream and restaurant room. Will sell stock and fixtures and lease premises till May 1, 1873. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE; MATERIAL and presses worth $3,000. A first-class connection and centrally located. Address Q 82, Tribune office.

WAGON ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE, WOOD work shop, smith shop paint shop, and salesroom; good building, machinery, and water power, in good paying community, and doing good business; shipping facilities good. Price $6,000. For particulars address R. SISLEY, Richmond, McHenry County, Ill.

$400 WILL BUY A HALF INTEREST IN an established business that will pay that amount per month. Call at 133 East Washington-st., Room 38.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR A CUSTOMER, A hotel, and purchase the furniture; possession within 30 days. Also a restaurant or billiard room. WM. P. RATHBONE, 153 Monroe-st., Kreis' Building, Room 2.

WANTED—TO RENT—A LOCATION FOR A small job and blacksmith shop, in a business locality; or will buy a concern already in operation. Address G 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON WEST SIDE, NEAR line of street cars, a house with 9 or 10 rooms, and modern improvements. Address A. DUNLACHER, 71 South Canal-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—FIVE OR SIX ROOMS for housekeeping, by two ladies. Address K 34, Tribune Branch office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM with bath room attached, on Wabash or Michigan-av., north of Twelfth-st., without board. For good accommodations a liberal price will be paid by a gentleman. Address Q 57, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A YOUNG GENTLEman of quiet habits wishes to rent a room for the summer on either of the avenues, south of Twenty-second-st., without board. Address A H W, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CAPITAL OF $25,000 to $30,000, to take an interest in a wholesale hardware house doing a good safe trade; fine location. Address N 34, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A STAPLE MANUfacturing business, with from $1,500 to $2,000. Address, stating where an interview can be had, giving name, O 48, Tribune Office.

PARTNER WANTED—A PRACTICAL PRINter with $2,000 to buy a half interest in a well established and centrally located printing house. K 63, Tribune Office.

PARTNER WANTED—SILENT OR ACTIVE, to increase a business in a profitable branch of the city manufacture. Capital required, $5,000 to $8,000, only a part of which will be needed immediately. Refer for particulars to ... & SONS, manufacturers of wooden pumps, tubing, etc., corner of Polk and Canal-sts.

PARTNER WANTED—A BRICKMAKER, WHO understands the business thoroughly, with from $1,000 to $2,000, to take an interest in an established steam yard now running; or, to make brick by the thousand; or perhaps, to lease the yard. It is the best chance in America to the right man. E. CLARKE, 167 West Randolph-st., Room 12.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,000, IN A business paying 200 per cent and no risk. Call or address R. M. FILLY, 123 West Washington-st., Room 4.

PARTNER WANTED—IN AN ESTABLISHED and paying business; to the right man, I will make liberal arrangements. THOMAS DORAN, factory in rear of 170 West Madison-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

THE EMPIRE COMBINATION PARLOR BEDstead—an elegant piece of furniture; convertible instantly into a perfect bed; every parlor a sleeping room, and every room a parlor. Having been seen in ... Sold on monthly payments. Empire Parlor Bedstead Co., 301 Madison-st., and 361 Wabash av.

THE COMMON COUNCIL.

Raising Money for Sewerage Purposes--The Pedler Ordinance--Gas Inspector's Duties.

No Money for New School Houses--Fire Alarm Telegraph--The A. & P. Railroad.

A regular meeting of the Common Council was held last evening, the following Aldermen being present: Knickerbocker, Bowen, Otis, Dixon, Cooy, McGenniss, Thompson, Daggy, Stone, Schmitz, Tracey, Hickey, Cullerton, Bailey, Clowry, Bateham, Powell, Holden, Bond, Verdier, Sweet, Witbeck, Heath, Gardner, Sherwood, Gill, Cleveland, Buehler, McGrath, Schmidt, Stout, Schaffner, Lengacher, McCaffrey, Carney, Clarke, Ogden, Busse, and Woodman.

On motion, Ald. Daggy was appointed temporary Chairman.

PETITIONS AND ORDERS.

A petition of Charles V. Bell and others, for gas-pipe and lamp-posts on South Wood street, was referred to the Board of Public Works.

A petition of Mr. Enos, for damages for being run over by a hose cart, corner of Clinton and Madison streets, was referred to the Finance Committee.

A petition for opening Howard street, from Wood street to Ashland avenue, was referred to the Board of Public Works.

An order directing the Board of Education to make arrangements with Hugh P. Dickey for the exchange of certain lots on Third avenue, was referred to the Committee on Schools.

A communication calling attention to the necessity for the immediate re-erection of the engine houses and police stations destroyed by fire, was referred to the Committee on Fire and Water.

SIDEWALK ON SOUTH CANAL STREET.

Ald. Powell introduced an order directing the Board of Public Works to lay a sidewalk on Canal street, from Adams to De Koven streets, at the expense of the property-owners, which was referred to the Board of Public Works.

COPIES OF THE CHARTER TO BE PRINTED.

Ald. Daggy offered a resolution directing the City Clerk to have printed in pamphlet form 500 copies of the City Charter, and amendments now in force, or which will take effect July 1, the expense to be paid out of the Contingent Fund. It was passed.

FENCE ROUND LINCOLN PARK.

Ald. Schmidt offered a resolution ordering the rebuilding of the fence around Lincoln Park and the cemetery, which was referred to the Committee on Wharves and Public Grounds.

RAISING MONEY FOR SEWERAGE PURPOSES.

Ald. Bateham offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to negotiate a temporary loan of $150,000, on the most favorable terms obtainable, the proceeds of said loan to be expended under the direction and supervision of the Sanitary Superintendent assisted by the Board of Public Works, in the construction of new sewers in the three divisions of the city, and as the exigencies may require; said loan and interest to be refunded from the one mill sewerage tax to be levied this year.

It was referred to the Finance Committee, Mayor, and Comptroller, with instructions to report at 8 o'clock on Monday evening next.

THE PEDLER ORDINANCE.

Ald. Dixon presented an ordinance amending Section 3 of Chapter 31 of the Revised Ordinances relating to pedlers, authorizing the Mayor to grant pedler's licenses to any person applying, on payment of $10 for one year, $5 for six months, and $3 for three months, the applicant furnishing a bond to be approved by the Mayor. It was referred to the Committee on Licenses.

ANOTHER SEWERAGE PROPOSITION.

Ald. Bailey presented a resolution authorizing the Mayor and Comptroller to place to the credit of the Sewerage Fund all moneys collected for rents from the Lake Park and Randolph Street Market, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

SEWERAGE FROM VERNON PARK.

Ald. Powell presented an order requesting the Board of Public Works to cause a sewer to be laid from Vernon Park to Polk street, and to pay for the same out of any money which may be to the credit of the park. It was referred to the Committee on Wharves and Public Grounds.

REMOVING SOD FROM VACANT LOTS.

Ald. Knickerbocker offered a resolution directing the Corporation Counsel to prepare an ordinance prohibiting persons from removing sod without permission from unoccupied lots in the extreme portions of the city. It was passed.

THE DUTIES OF GAS INSPECTOR.

The special order of the evening, the ordinance appointing a Gas Inspector and defining his duties, was then taken up.

Ald. Carney moved to postpone it one week. Lost—yeas, 9; nays, 7.

Ald. Otis moved the passage of the ordinance. It was passed—yeas, 33; nays, 5.

OBSTRUCTING SIDEWALKS WITH GATES.

A recommendation from the Corporation Counsel, with an ordinance prohibiting the erection or hanging of doors or gates hanging over and obstructing the sidewalks, and providing for the closing or removing of the same was received. It was referred to the Committee on Police.

CHINESE LANDSCAPE GARDENING.

A communication was received from the Board of Health, calling attention to an extract from the report of the Sanitary Superintendent relative to the "Chinese landscape gardening" of the Lake Park, and the stagnant ponds therein. It was referred to the Committee on Wharves and Public Grounds.

NO MONEY FOR NEW SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

The Board of Public Works reported that no provision was made in the tax levy of last November for the erection of schools, and were in doubt as to the wishes of the Council relative to the erection of a school building on the corner of Harrison street and Western avenue. It was referred to the Committee on Schools.

ASSESSMENT ORDINANCE.

A number of ordinances for new assessments for a portion not collected on the first assessment for sundry street improvements were presented by the Board of Public Works, and referred to the Committee on Local Assessments.

GETTING ON CARS AND OMNIBUSES.

By unanimous consent, Ald. Schaffner called up the ordinance prohibiting the unauthorized getting on and off vehicles, referred for engrossment at the last regular meeting of the Council, for the purpose of amending by making it unlawful to ride on the steps of one-horse cars and omnibuses.

The ordinance was amended so as to relate only to steam cars, and passed.

THE FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH BUSINESS.

The report of the Committee on Fire and Water, recommending the purchase of fire alarm telegraph apparatus, as asked for by the Police Commissioners, was taken up, and the whole matter referred, on motion of Ald. Holden, to the Judiciary Committee, several Aldermen denouncing the whole business as a swindle.

THE ATLANTIC & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The report of the Committee on Railroads, with the ordinance relative to the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad, was taken up.

Substitutes to the ordinance were presented by Aldermen McGrath, Clarke, and Stout, during a discussion of which a motion was made to adjourn, and lost—yeas, 16; nays, 23.

Ald. McGenniss moved that the Council, on rising, adjourn to meet on Thursday evening, which motion was not entertained.

After a considerable expenditure of words, the ordinance was recommitted, with instructions, to the Committee on Railroads, and the Council adjourned.

ANOTHER STRIKE.

A General Demand by the Union Coal-Heavers for an Advance of Wages.

The coal-heavers employed in certain yards on the North Branch, that of Blake & Whitehouse among the number, demanded an increase of pay yesterday. It was refused in every case, and other men employed as fast as they applied for work. Fears of a conflict between the strikers and those who had taken their places were entertained, as belligerent threats were freely made by the former party to remove all obstacles in the path of success by main force. The authorities at the Third Precinct Police Station were notified of the alarming state of affairs, and a few police officers were detailed to visit the yards and arrest violators of law and suspicious-looking interlopers. They found everything quiet upon their arrival, and could see nothing calculated to alarm the coal merchants, except two or three small groups of sooty-faced men in peaceable conversation upon the sidewalk. It is claimed by some of the employers that a collision did occur between one gang of striking heavers and those who had agreed to trundle their idle barrows, in which a few blows were struck, but the police were unable to trace the disturbance to its source and discover the real offenders. A general fight is anticipated this morning when work commences. Captain Gund will send some of his men to maintain order, and, even in the event of the non-appearance of the policemen, the new coal-heavers seem sufficiently muscular to take their own part against equal numbers. The strike has been sprung upon the employers because of a serious exigency which has arisen. A large fleet of coal-laden vessels has recently arrived in this port, and the consignees are very anxious to have the cargoes put into yard without delay, in order to save dockage and other unnecessary expenses. The Society coal-heavers imagine that this is the proper time to make the power of their combination felt, and exact an increase of pay. The dealers are confident that they can overcome the difficulty in a few days, without any trouble or financial loss to speak of, if their employés will be protected from assault by the authorities.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE NEW HALSTED STREET OPERA HOUSE

is the somewhat specious title by which a new place of amusement, at the corner of Halsted and Harrison, is to be known to the public. The upper story has been fitted up as a temple of art, what kind of art remains to be seen. There are eight hundred chairs, besides a gallery at the rear, where the "gods" take their recreation and hold familiar intercourse with the stage and the orchestra as they did last night. It brought to mind the better days of the Old Bowery. They had no compunction in requesting the Captain of the orchestra to give them a "reel," but it was all done good naturedly, and was a pleasant interpolation between the acts for those who enjoyed it. The play was "Toby the Conjuror, or the Trials of a Factory Girl." It is not new in this city. The main attraction was John Dillon, who has made his oft repeated *début* in good condition, and, in spite of his eccentricities, received a warm reception. The humor in the play was broad and suggestive, too much so; and a gentleman in his shirt-sleeves, up stairs, seemed to think it was just the thing, judging from the way in which the laughter rolled round the house. Dillon, as *Toby*, was himself again, humorous in his manner, grotesque in his make-up, and perfectly ridiculous in his facial contortions. Mrs. Irwin, as *Martha Gibbs*, did not appear to advantage, and must wait for some other character to do herself justice, and wig a triumph on the new boards. Lady Valerie alias Marie Louise, a comely young lady, did not "o'erstep the modesty of nature," acting her part quietly and decorously, but with no force. *Stephen Plum* (Harry Richmond) was excellent in his way. *Frederic* (Perkins) was weak in voice and manner, and *Jasper Plum* (Weston) was tolerably good. The others went through their parts, and no more.

The Irish farce, "Z. I. P., Bus," with Dillon as *Pat Rooney*, concluded the performance.

There is no reason why this new candidate for favor from the amusement seekers need not live and thrive, provided *double entendres* and coarseness are eliminated from the plays. The hall is pleasant, cool, and commodious.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE.

The hurricane of Sunday evening tore away the canvas covering of Nixon's Amphitheatre, so that yesterday afternoon's performance was given in the open air, greatly to the edification of several hundred boys, men and girls, who stationed themselves at the windows and on the tops of adjacent buildings, which commanded a view of the interior. The entertainment was proceeded with in the presence of a good audience, though the sun and wind combined somewhat marred the enjoyment. Several new acts were introduced by the Japanese party, among them the Box and Bottle, sword balancing, and the Pyramid of Boxes, by Gangero, who also continues his great juggling feats. His performances are positively unparalleled in their line, and his share of the show alone is amply worth the price of admission. The little boneless Japs go through the queer antics, and the Screen Wonder and Magic Ladder are also new. An interesting mixture of circus acts renders the performance one of rare enjoyment and interest. A new canvas covering is expected from Boston in a day or two, and in the meantime the old one will be made to answer the purpose. The house was densely crowded last evening, and everything moved along finely.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Mr. Murphy's second week at the Academy of Music began last night with a large attendance of delighted auditors. "Help" will be given for the last time this evening, and then comes a rich melange of Murphyisms, consisting of "Handy Andy," the concert scene in "Help," and a new farce called "Colored Help." Next week the Aimee troupe return, giving "Les Brigands," the gem of Offenbach, and the finest thing the company perform, on Monday night; "La Grande Duchesse" on Tuesday; "Les Brigands" at the Wednesday Matinee; "La Perichole," Wednesday evening; "Barbe Bleue," Thursday; "La Belle Helene," Friday; the "Duchesse" at the Saturday matinee, and "Orphee aux Enfers" Saturday evening. The sale of seats begins on Thursday next.

GLOBE THEATRE.

The Wyndham Company gave "Progress" to a good audience last night, but if the play, and the manner of its production, had secured their deserts, the house would have been densely crowded instead of moderately filled. We have before spoken of "Progress," and its superb rendition by the Wyndham Company, and we can only say, in addition, that it is a dramatic treat of rare excellence.

THE MINSTRELS,

at the West Side Opera House, brought out a capital bill last evening, the attendance being good. Johnson and Powers, old favorites in Chicago, were warmly received, and the performance in general was keenly enjoyed.

CITY AFFAIRS IN BRIEF.

Obituary.

Calvin D. Tower died at No. 68 Foster street, on Sunday, at the advanced age of 80 years. The funeral procession will leave from the same place at 1 o'clock this afternoon. Deceased had been a resident of Chicago for the past nine years, and had gathered about him a large circle of friends, who will long remember him for his many excellent traits of character, and for his interesting reminiscences of some of the stirring events of the early part of this century. Mr. Tower entered the service of the United States in Waltham, Mass., and served through the war of 1812 under General Covington and Winfield Scott, who was then a Lieutenant. He was wounded twice in the memorable battle of Lake Erie, thus earning a double pension from the Government. A wife and six children are left to mourn his death.

Raking up Insurance Stockholders.

Judge Gary, of the Superior Court, is engaged in the trial of a cause by which the Republic Insurance Company seeks to recover from Willius Brothers & Dunbar, of St. Paul, stockholders, upon outstanding stock. The defence is that, in August 1871, the defendants sold $5,000 stock, and required the company to transfer the certificate upon the books of the company, which it has refused to do. It is claimed as a contingent to this fact that the company has without authority, issued stock from two and a half millions of dollars to about four millions. A large number of other malfeasances will be set up in the evidence which is to come.

Aid from the Country.

Last year flowers in profusion were sent in by sympathizing people in the country, for use in our cemeteries on Decoration Day. It is to be hoped that the effort, this year, to decorate the graves of the brave and honored dead will receive support in the same way, from the same quarter, as there is a scarcity of flowers in the city. Contributions will be gratefully received. Ladies and gentlemen interested in the patriotic work of decorating the soldiers' graves, on Thursday, are expected to meet this evening, in the lecture room of the First Baptist Church, on Wabash avenue. Reports from committees will be received.

Everything.

Had it not been for Judge Lawrence, Gregori Peri would dangle out of town some time to-day.

—Miss Lucy Hodges, of Vincennes, Indiana, would like to know all about Miss Mary Smith, living previous to October 9, at No. 128½ Van Buren street.

—Mary Higgins, 3 years old, was run over by a lumber wagon at the corner of Judd and Jefferson streets last evening, and dangerously injured. She resides at No. 16 O'Brien street.

—William Schrode, of this city, won the title of "King of the Sharpshooters," by vanquishing all the delegates to the National Shooting Festival at Highland, in this State, which was concluded last Saturday.

—Strawberry and ice cream festivals will be held this afternoon and evening at the Church of the Redeemer, corner of Washington and Sangamon streets, and at the Michigan Avenue Methodist Church, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets.

—The trial of the Aldermanic cases transferred to Lake County, will not be entered upon until the second Monday of June. The Court (Judge Williams) will, on the first Monday of the month, take up civil business, and on the following Monday will enter upon the criminal calendar.

—The 5 year old daughter of William Hogan, a grocery store keeper at No. 42 Canalport avenue, was accidentally thrown out of a wagon while riding with her father, yesterday afternoon, receiving injuries from which she died in a few minutes.

—Mrs. E. A. Wood, of No. 355 South Fourth street, Brooklyn, writes to Mayor Medill, stating that a "very wealthy uncle" of her's, in California, is willing to donate $30,000 for the establishment of a "Home for the Aged of All Denominations and Sexes," provided that she will raise an equal amount.

—Three trunks containing goods valued at $650, were stolen from the Rock Island Depot on Saturday morning. They belonged to James D. Fenner, of Iowa, whose pocket was picked on the train. A pocketbook containing the checks for the trunks was taken, and the checks presented at the depot by the thieves.

—The oratorio of "The Messiah," which proved such a remarkable success on the West Side, is to be produced in the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church, on the South Side, on Tuesday, June 4. The solo-singers will comprise Mrs. Clara Huck, Miss May French, soprani; Miss Ella White, a young lady who possesses a remarkably fine contralto voice; and Messrs. Bischoff and Foltz. The sale of tickets will open on Thursday morning.

—The Board of Public Works yesterday issued building permits to the following parties: Kelter & Leon, three story and basement brick, No. 351 State street; J. K. Miller, two story and basement, No. 889 North Clark street; William Mushroom, one story brick, No. 248 Indiana street; E. Morrison, four story and basement, 100x120, Nos. 121 to 129 Clark street; H. G. Loomis, four story and basement-stone, 70x22 feet, Nos. 2, 4, and 6 Clark street.

—On Friday evening next, at West Twelfth street Turner Hall, the cornet band of St. Patrick's Benevolent Society will give its first annual ball, the proceeds of which will be devoted to purchasing new uniforms and other things necessary to make the organization complete. The entertainment will be under competent management, and will no doubt repay a liberal attendance.

—After calm and conscientious deliberation, the managers of the South Chicago City Railway have resolved not to pay car-drivers by the day hereafter, but to allow each one-eighth of his car's daily receipts. It is believed that this plan will increase the patronage of the road by adding to the visual capacity of the driver, who will no longer pass by a gesticulating pedestrian with contempt.

—The new building of A. E. Kent & Co., on the north side of Monroe street, near LaSalle, was formally opened yesterday, with champagne and the other etceteras that belong to the New Chicago. The building is on the former plan, and the offices are nearly all occupied by the same firms as those who held forth there before the fire. It is noteworthy that Kent & Co. have had the unusual good sense to reinstate their former tenants at something like the old prices.

—Mr. Bott, a builder in this city, sent over for some bricklayers to England. Two men from Manchester answered the call, and consumed fourteen days in reaching this city. They went to work immediately, and two Sundays and two half days being among the fourteen days, they lost only eleven working days. It is worth an English mechanic's trouble to lose eleven days at $1.50 a day to secure permanent work at $5 a day.

—William Gardner, a farmer in the neighboring Township of Blue Island, was robbed of $857 by an employe on Sunday night. The criminal broke open a bureau, abstracted the money, and has not since been heard of. It was Mr. Gardner's intention to leave for Kansas on Thursday next, where he purposed buying a farm and settling down. He had hoarded up the money with this object in view. The robbery leaves him without means or prospect.

—An exciting runaway occurred on Monroe street, yesterday forenoon, a frightened team belonging to a West Lake street firm starting away from the corner of Fifth avenue at a fearful pace, and colliding with two buggies before it had proceeded a block. One of the latter vehicles contained Mr. and Miss Ansen, of No. 1026 Prairie avenue, but they succeeded in getting out and up on the sidewalk in time to witness the complete demolition of the buggy.

—James Eddy, a visitor from the country, while attempting to climb upon a moving freight train, at the corner of Michigan street and Stewart avenue, on Sunday night, fell beneath a car, and had his left leg cut off. He was taken to the County Hospital. It is almost useless to warn people against the danger of climbing upon moving cars or getting between them when they obstruct street crossings. The frightful accidents of which these foolish attempts are the daily cause, ought to have a different effect upon old and young, from that which they seem to have.

The May 11 issue of the *American Register*, published at Paris, France, notes the whereabouts of the following Chicagoans abroad: Paris, Alexander H. Ewing, Mr. and Mrs. Martin Ryerson, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Vail; London, Miss Nora Neaf; Geneva, Mr. E. G. Asay and family, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Hitchcock, Dr. H. A. Johnson, Miss Flora B. Johnson, N. Matson, Miss A. Smith, Mrs. I. H. Thompson, Miss Van Fuyl; Munich, Mrs. J. L. Jewett, Mr. and Mrs. Pierce; Brussels, Mr. and Mrs. Mark Skinner, H. J. Willing; Venice, F. Gaylord, J. N. Jewett, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Palmer, F. T. W. Palmer; Florence, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Vahl.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat dull; No. 2 Milwaukee nominal, ly $1.62. Corn dull; sales of 32,000 bu No. 2 at 56c; 6,600 bu prime do at 57c. Oats quiet; sales of 17,000 bu No. 2 Western at 49½c. Freights East at 10½@11½c.

THE KEROSENE HOMICIDE.

Trial of Annie Taylor for the Murder of Her Sister, Mrs. Julia Stark.

The Testimony All In--Ante-Mortem Statement of Deceased--The Jury Still Out.

Yesterday having been set apart in the Criminal Court, Judge Booth presiding, for the trial of Annie Taylor, charged with the murder of Julia Stark, her sister, by throwing a lighted kerosene oil lamp at her, at No. 864½ State street, so that she was burned to death, the prisoner was produced in Court. This trial is on but one of the indictments for the like high crime pending against her. A second indictment charges her with causing the death of her niece, Nettie Stark, upon the same occasion, and by the same means.

The customary motion to quash the indictment, on the ground that it was found by a grand jury drawn from the body of the county, and not under the organic law of the Recorder's Court, from the taxable inhabitants of the City of Chicago. The motion was overruled.

In the process of empanelling a jury but two jurymen were excused, and these by the peremptory challenge of the defendant. The following persons were selected: C. P. Shipley, corner of Union and Erie streets; Patrick Archibald, No. 113 North Bremer street; G. F. Liebrandt, No. 112 Archer avenue; Moses Hogan, No. 144 Newberry avenue; Harrison Stevens, Cottage Grove avenue; Owen Evans, No. 214 West Adams street; G. L. Purington, No. 13 Wallace Park; J. H. Simonds, No. 422 Cottage Grove avenue; Joseph T. Bennett, No. 297 Forquer street; J. W. Hamilton, No. 634 Cottage Grove avenue; W. H. Austin, No. 1158 West Washington street; Richard A. Baxter, No. 174 West Madison street.

The opening speeches were exceedingly short on both sides. All that was said on each side was corroborated by the testimony.

The following witnesses were then examined on the part of the people: Dr. Chenowith, Dr. McCarthy, County Physician; Dr. E. F. Ingalls, Ellen C. Hawes, Matilda Hansen, Mrs. Rutherford, Christian Smith, and A. Hendy.

Of the above witnesses, the only one whose evidence we can give is that of Dr. Ingalls, who testified as follows:

Dr. E. F. Ingalls, House Physician at the Cook County Hospital, testified: It is his duty to supervise the treatment of patients. He saw the deceased at the hospital twice a day after she was brought there. He first saw her about an hour after she was brought there. She died of exhaustion, resulting from burns, which were upon the arms, back, thighs, and legs. Ten or twelve days after deceased came into the hospital she made a statement, which witness reduced to writing. Before he commenced to write she was possessed of her senses. She died probably less than three days after she made the statement, which was afterward read over to her. The statement is as follows:

Examined Mrs Stark. She said, I don't think I can live. Would like to be fixed up in bed, and let sleep until I die. We were washing that day. About 8 o'clock my sister said there was a gentleman called. "Was there," says I. "Yes," says she; "give me that lamp, I want to dress." I said, "Take the candle, don't take that lamp away." My sister picked up the lamp; at the same time said, I "don't handle that lamp so recklessly." So she shook the lamp, and shook the chimney off. The lamp shook in its socket, but would not come off, so. When the globe fell on the floor, I said "You are a smart woman, ain't you?" Says she, "I am sorry; Nettie go out and get a globe." Said I, "Yes, go and get a globe." Said I, "I would like to know what kind of a woman you are." She was then holding the lamp in her hand without any chimney. Said I, "You had better put that lamp out, or you will have an explosion." Said she, "For two cents I would dash the lamp down on the floor." Nettie said, "Please, aunt, don't throw it, don't throw it!" So I said no more, for fear she would throw it. I wrung out the mop, and just then the noise, and the first I saw we were all on fire. Nettie ran to me and caught hold of my dress, when she asked her aunt not to throw it. The lamp fell right by me. I was about ten feet from my sister. The lamp was in atoms when I saw it. I don't know what became of the bottom part of the lamp.

Q. Don't you think the lamp could have rolled across the floor? A. Across to me!

Q. Yes. A. Oh, no. She took and dashed it; it could not have rolled. I know the lamp had been loose in the socket, but had never come off. I heard the lamp fall.

Q. You did not hear it roll after it fell?

A. No. As soon as I saw the fire I stuck a cloth in the wet tub, and threw it over her. I was burning about my feet, so I jumped into the tub, and the tub and all came down off the chair. So then I ran in the dining-room, and got a spread to throw round me (Nettie), and see if I could not extinguish the fire; at that one of the neighbors took her down stairs. I ran back into the kitchen.

Q. Was your sister there? A. Oh, yes, she was there. My sister's hand got burned.

Q. How? A. I guess she was trying to save Nettie. Oh, yes, I remember now; when I came out into the dining-room, I think she was trying to help put out the fire. I don't know. Mr. Volk, a gentleman next door, put his overcoat round Nettie, and took her down stairs, and then I went into the tub until the fire was out. I went back up stairs and had my burns dressed. I did not see her again until we were being brought to the hospital. I was injured on Wednesday night, March 13.

Q. Is there anything else? No; that is all. I just want to state the truth about it.

On the part of the defence, the only witnesses produced were Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, and a Mrs. Higgins. These persons testified that the prisoner, her dead sister, and niece had always lived on the most friendly terms.

Mr. Reed stated that he should only claim a conviction for manslaughter.

There was a short argument upon that basis.

The jury retired at a quarter to 4, and at 10 minutes to 6 o'clock a verdict was not agreed upon.

LATER.

At 6 o'clock the Court took a recess. It being then understood that an agreement might be arrived at within an hour, the Judge determined to reconvene Court at 8 o'clock. At 8 o'clock the jury (if report be true) was further than ever from agreement, wherefore an adjournment was had until this morning.

RESTORATION OF RECORDS.

Orders in Relation Thereto Made Yesterday in the Circuit Court.

The following orders were yesterday made in the Circuit Court in relation to the practice in proceedings to restore suits. The same orders will prevail in the Superior Court.

Ordered, That in all intended applications for the restoration of records under sections 1 and 4, of the act of March 10, 1872, one day's notice of the intention to make the application must be given to the opposite party, if he is resident of the county, which notice shall be served by delivering to said party a copy of the same, or by leaving such copy at his usual residence, with some person of the family of ten years of age or upwards, and informing such person of the contents. If the opposite party is a non-resident of the county but a resident of the State, five day's notice must be given, to be served as before mentioned. If the opposite party is a non-resident of the State, or cannot be found therein an affidavit of such fact having been filed in the Clerk's office, the Clerk shall cause a notice to be published of such intended application upon a day to be therein specified for four successive weeks in some newspaper printed in the County of Cook which notice shall contain the names of the parties to such intended application, plaintiff as well as defendant, and the title of the Court in which it is to be filed: Provided, that if any attorney duly authorized shall file the appearance of the opposite party one day's service upon such attorney shall be deemed sufficient.

2. *Ordered*, That where applications have been filed and entered of record, under section 2 of the above mentioned act, the notice to be given to residents of the State, shall be substantially as follows:

If — shall be found in your county, personally to be and appear before the Circuit Court of Cook County on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in Chicago in said Cook County, on the third Monday of — next, to answer unto —, in a certain written application now on file for the restoration of records which will then and there be heard before one of the Judges of said Court, and have you then and there this writ, with an indorsement thereon, in what manner you shall have executed the same. Witness, —, Clerk of said Court, etc.

Which notice shall be served at least ten days before the first day of the time to which the same is returnable. In case the parties named in said application as defendants are non residents, or have gone out of the State, so that process cannot be served upon them, upon affidavit of such fact being filed, the Clerk shall cause a notice to be published in some newspaper printed in this county, of the pendency of the petition, the names of the parties thereto, the title of the Court, and the time and place of the return of the summons (which he shall also issue substantially in the form heretofore given) such publication to be made for four successive weeks, the first publication to be at least sixty days before the return day of the said summons.

Ordered, That in all proceedings *in rem* where no personal service was originally had, and where a petition shall have been filed under Section 2 of the act aforesaid, a publication shall be made as nearly as may be, similar to the one last above prescribed.

A Correction.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In your Sunday's issue appears a notice of the Grand Central Clothing House, in which you refer to Mr. L. W. Rouse as being for years connected with the firm of G. T. Belding & Co., and finally succeeding to the partnership of that concern. Allow us to correct a misstatement. Mr. Rouse never succeeded to the partnership of that concern. He left the house of G. T. Belding & Co. in February, 1867. Mr. Belding did not relinquish business till February, 1870, when the present proprietors succeeded to his interest and good will. EDWARDS, BLUETT & Co.

CHICAGO, May 27, 1871.

Boston Peace Jubilee.

The Mendelssohn Society for the Bos on Jubilee will hold their next rehearsal at Lyon & Healy's music store, corner of Wabash avenue and Sixteenth street, on this (Tuesday) evening. As but few more rehearsals will be given, it is desirable that all should be present. Mr. Lyon has effected arrangements by which the Society will take four Pullman palace cars with hotel car attached, through to Springfield, Mass., no change of cars being made between Chicago and that place. Members desiring sleeping car accommodations will be assigned berths on application to Mr. Lyon. Railroad tickets by M. C. R. R. will also be supplied at $24 for the round trip.

Billiard Hall—Reopening.

The well-known billiard saloon of Louis LaBerge, on the northeast corner of Halsted and Madison streets, has been thoroughly refitted, and will be opened this evening to the public. Messrs. Rhines and Garnier will be there, and exhibit their skill. Several other amateurs and professionals are also expected to be on hand.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

American Peace Society.

BOSTON, May 27.—The annual meeting of the American Peace Society was held this afternoon, and presided over by Amasa Walker. The report congratulates the Society and the American and British nations on the action of the Senate in relation to the supplementary treaty, as insuring the peaceful and honorable termination of the difficulties between the two countries. The anniversary exercises of the Society take place June 16, Sunday evening, which time is chosen as appropriate to the opening of the International Peace Jubilee on the 17th.

Riot in Jersey City.

NEW YORK, May 27.—A riot occurred in Jersey City, this afternoon, between a large body of men who had struck for eight hours a day, and men who were hired to fill their places. Three men were wounded. The riot was broken up by the interference of the police.

ILLINOIS.

The Henslee Murder Trial at Jacksonville.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, May 27.—The trial of Henry Henslee, for the alleged murder of his wife, was resumed in the Morgan County Circuit, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock. On behalf of the people Hon. C. G. Whitney, of Pekin, State's Attorney of the Tazewell County Judicial Circuit, made the opening statement of the case to the jury, and, for the prisoner, Mr. Ewing, of Bloomington, made the opening statement, at the conclusion of which the examination of the witnesses for the prosecution was begun.

The first witness called to the stand was Milton Shreve, of Minier, Tazewell County. He testified as follows:

Am a farmer; knew defendant two years. Henslee first told me of his wife's death at a point one quarter of a mile from Henslee's house, near Mrs. Lingalls'. He was walking leisurely toward Mrs. Ingalls, with his hands in his pockets. He *first* spoke of the weather; then said a sad accident occurred at his house. His manner was unusual. He said he had been rabbit-hunting. I went home with Henslee. Henslee's wife's body was lying on the third step from the bottom of the stairs. Henslee said the door lacked 6 inches of being shut when he came home from hunting. When we got to his house Henslee's manner was still the same. The children were sitting by the stove. Saw cuts and gashes on Mrs. Henslee's head. Saw considerable blood, some on defendant's vest. [Here the clothing of defendant was introduced.] Witness identified the vest as the same Henslee had on when he met him after his wife's death. Saw blood on the wall and stairway. A tin pan was lying above the body on the stairway, and flour was scattered around. While at Henslee's house, saw him going toward the smoke house with a coat in his hands. Henslee did not seem excited but seemed mad.

Cross-examined: First saw Henslee that morning between 11 and 12 o'clock. Had a downcast look, which attracted my attention.

The testimony of Wm. R. Morrison is as follows: Am a Police Magistrate. Summoned the jury to hold an inquest over Mrs. Henslee's body. Found her head lying down, and feet up, on stairway. Saw several gashes on her head and blood on the floor. Mrs. Henslee wore her hair in curls. Recognized her by the curls. Saw nothing unusual in Henslee's appearance. Henslee said before the inquest that he had been rabbit hunting. Came back and found his wife dead. Then went to Lingalls', his neighbors, and told them about his wife's death. Said he got the blood on his coat in raising her body to see if she were dead. The blood got on his pants and vest. [Here the clothing of Mrs. Henslee was exhibited. Witness identified the articles.] Henslee said he hadn't caught any rabbits that morning.

Cross examined. Dr. Nicholy examined the wounds on her head. Henslee is a taciturn man. He is not dissipated. He is industrious.

Mahala Berrys testified as follows: Live in Little Mackinaw, Tazewell County. Knew defendant and wife. Talked with Henslee about his wife's death. Asked him if his wife was dead when he first saw her. He said nearly so. He said the door of the stairway would not let her fall to the bottom. Saw blood on her body to the waist. Henslee's clothing was shown witness, and she identified the pants as the same he had on that day. Was not certain about the coat and vest. Saw blood on the window down stairs.

Cross-examined: The body was on one room and the inquest was held in another. The garment that Henslee carried out of the room he got from under the bed. I was in the bed-room and saw it. It was the room where the body lay. Here a coat was shown witness. Could not swear it was the same coat. Did not pay much attention to it. Thought he was trying to conceal it. Did not think it was my place to follow him out to see what he did with it.

E. E. Howard testified: Live in Minier, Tazewell County. Was one of the Coroner's Jury which held the inquest over the body of Mrs. Henslee. Saw no projection about the stairway which would injure a person in falling. A piece of crockery, and pan of flour was lying near the dead body. [Here the coat, pants, and vest were shown witness.] They are the same, I think, as those exhibited at the Coroner's inquest.

Without cross-examining this witness the Court adjourned till to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

[It is the Hon. Wm. Brown, and not Hon. W. H. Barnes, as inadvertently stated in my despatch of Saturday, who assists in the prosecution.]

Reassessment of Cook County—Governor's Proclamation Concerning the State Board of Equalization.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 27.—The Governor issued the following proclamation to-day:

WHEREAS, The Auditor of Public Accounts, has this day notified me of the receipt of the statement of the reassessment of Cook County, for the year 1871, under and by virtue of an act to provide for the reassessment and taxation of property where the records of assessment have been lost or destroyed, and authorize the reassessment or abatement of taxes in certain cases approved and in force; and,

WHEREAS, By said act, it is made the duty of the Governor, on receipt of such notice from the Auditor to convene the State Board of Equalization for the purpose of equalizing said new assessment in the manner provided by law by the equalization of tax by said board;

Now, therefore, I, John M. Palmer, Governor of the State of Illinois, do by this my proclamation, convene and invite the State Board of Equalization to meet in session in the city of Springfield, on Tuesday, the 4th day of June, 1872, at 12 o'clock, noon of said day, for the purpose of equalizing the said new assessment of Cook County for 1871.

(Signed), JNO. M. PALMER, Governor.

By EDWARD RUMMEL, Secretary of State.

The re-assessment rolls show the amount of property to be valued at $93,936,041, being only $6,000,000 less than the old assessment.

WISCONSIN.

Interesting Society Meeting at Madison.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, May 27.—The greater portion of the delegates to the Right Worthy Grand Lodge of Good Templars, and the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane, which meet here to-morrow, and will continue in session the greater part of the week, have arrived here, and interesting meetings are anticipated. Several of our pulpits were occupied by Good Templar delegates yesterday, and two large temperance mass meetings were held, addressed by Hon. S. P. Chase and J. B. Black, of Pennsylvania, the latter the prohibition candidate for President; Mr. G. W. Bain, of Kentucky; Rev. Alphæus Winter, of Connecticut, and Revs. Robert Simpson and J. Walker, of Glasgow, Scotland. The addresses showed that it was intended to keep the banner of prohibition and total abstinence full high advanced. The order was claimed to number about half a million, and the Scottish delegates said there were some eight hundred lodges with about seventy-five thousand members there. The delegates who were here spent this forenoon sailing on the lake, and looking at the State Historical Rooms and other matters of interest about the capital.

IOWA.

A Big Railroad Contract—Hunting Accident.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DESMOINES, May 27.—Martin Flynn, of this city, left here to-day, with a large force of men, horses, and implements, to commence work on a mammoth contract which he has taken on the Wisconsin Central Railroad. His contract is for 240 miles of road-bed, from Duluth to Stevens' Point. The time for fulfilling the contract is two years.

On Sunday last, a son of Mr. A. L. Kelly, of Indianola, was accidentally shot while out hunting, in company with another boy. The bullet entered Kelly's head just back of the ear, passing entirely through the base of the brain. The wound is considered mortal, though the boy was alive at last accounts.

RELIGIOUS.

The Methodist General Conference.

NEW YORK, May 27.—In the Methodist General Conference to-day, after reports from various Committees had been received, balloting for Missionary Secretaries was resumed.

Bishop Bowman presided during the balloting. It was moved that the restriction placed upon Bishop Roberts, who presides over the Liberia Conference in Africa, be removed, and he be elevated to the full dignity of Bishop, and be admitted to this Conference. The motion went over under the rule.

A colored delegate addressed the Conference on the question of the Secretaryship of the Freedmen's Aid Society, saying he was "sorry to see in this Conference a disposition to keep colored men off Committees." He then moved that the Secretary be a colored man. The election was then taken, and resulted in the choice of Rev. Dr. R. S. Rust.

The tellers have returned with the result of the election for Missionary Secretaries, which was announced as follows:

Whole number of votes, 375; R. L. Dashiel received 236; T. M. Eddy received 204 and J. M. Reid received 260. They were declared elected.

Dr. H. A. Kynett was elected Secretary of the Church Extension Society, receiving 246 out of 364 votes.

Presbyterian General Assembly.

DETROIT, Mich., May 27.—The Presbyterian General Assembly resumed this morning the consideration of the judicial case No. 1, involving the constitutionality of the election of ruling Elders for a limited period of service. The members of the Synod of Philadelphia, against which the complaint is made, have been heard at length in the assignment of reasons for approving or disproving of the action complained of. At the hour of the morning adjournment a vote had not been reached.

The Assembly has still much business before it, and is to sit in regular evening session for the first time to-night.

DETROIT, Mich., May 27.—The whole time of the Assembly this afternoon has been taken up by the Judicial case, involving the question of a limited term in the office of Elder. The tedious process of calling the roll, in order to give each member an opportunity of stating his opinion is now being pursued. It has been surmised that an effort will be made to adjourn the Assembly by Wednesday night, but at the present moment there can be nothing but conjecture.

OHIO.

The Garner Murder Trial at Columbus.

COLUMBUS, O., May 27.—In the Garner murder, to-day, after a long argument by counsel for the defence against admitting the testimony as to what Garner had told witnesses as to who had struck him, and whether he expected to live or die, Judge Olds decided that such evidence was competent. Counsel for the defence took exceptions.

A boy testified that on the day of the murder he sold a man with a blue overcoat on a hammer, and saw the man place it in his overcoat pocket.

Professor Wormley testified that a chemical analysis had proved that the spots on Barclay's blue overcoat, said to have been worn on the day of the murder, were spots of human blood.

Charles Lee, an inmate of the jail, testified that Barclay told him he had struck Garner with a hammer on Alum Creek bridge, and then robbed him.

Several other witnesses were examined, but no new points drawn out. Also two witnesses for the defence, who only testified on surgical points. The testimony then closed. Arguments will commence to-morrow.

MOUNTAINS OF FIRE.

Whole Forests Devoured in a Single Night—The Fires Sweeping Down Into the Villages.

Susquehanna Depot, Pa., (May 20) Correspondence of the New York Sun.

During the past twenty days, forest fires have been raging fearfully about us, within a radius of thirty-five miles. Until the rain, which came on Saturday evening, and continued during yesterday, the earth was very dry and parched. The river was at its lowest water mark; creeks dwindled to small streamlets, wells and springs were empty, and leaves and buds were withering. The air was filled with smoke from the burning mountains surrounding us. The sky was covered with a dull haze, and the sun shone with a dim, red glare.

In the evening the sight of the fire-fiend stalking across the hills was grand as it was terrible. On the hills to the west the flames, fanned by the strong southwest wind, rose highest, though doing less damage. Whole forests of timber land were swept down in a night. Thousands of cords of wood and tan bark, thousands of railway ties, innumerable saw logs, miles of fence, and many houses, barns, and outbuildings, were devoured by the fiery element.

The proprietors of the acid factory, three miles from this town, lost $1,000 worth of wood, which was in the forest, ready to be drawn out. W. Brandt, owner of a tannery on the line of the Jefferson Branch, loses $1,000 worth of hemlock and oak bark. A report was in circulation on Friday, that a large steam saw mill, near Starucca, on the Jefferson, was burned. It has not been contradicted.

Several cows were burned in the woods within a few miles of here on Thursday. As Thomson, on the Jefferson, the farmer turned out *en masse* and fought the flames, saving their school building and houses. The Erie authorities sent a force of men to protect their extensive trestle, which spans a bottomless swamp near this place. In North Jackson, six miles distant, the flames burned over a section four miles square, destroying everything on its line. The people rallied, dug trenches in the woods, and stayed the burning tide. Woodlands belonging to the Honorable William L. Ford and Dr. Smith, situated between this place and Deposit, burned over, destroying many acres of valuable timber. On Gardiner's mountain, near Hale's Eddy, on Alexander Hill, near Deposit, and in the Sand Pond region, whole forests of heavy timber land were burned, creating a heavy loss.

On Thursday and Friday a gang of Erie workmen was at Gulf Summit, eight miles east of here, preventing the rail-ties, fences, and woodland from burning. At this point, as along almost the entire Delaware Division, the smoke and cinders were so dense that engineers and train men were nearly suffocated, and could not see three rods from their trains. Green ties burned quickly, and a spark made a fire wherever it fell. Large boulders were heated through and cracked like artillery fire as they sent large pieces whizzing upward. The roar of the fast-flying flames could be heard for a mile. Sapling a foot in thickness went down with dry old pines. On Sand Pond Hill, a house belonging to Thomas Gallagher burned down within fifteen minutes.

Near Millway, in Broome County, N. Y., a steam mill, residence, barns, and several outbuildings, belonging to R. M. Richardson; the dwelling of Joseph Pike, two million feet of logs, and a vast amount of other lumber, were burned from fire communicated from the burning forests. Michael Fearley, of Starucca, was so severely burned on Friday, while fighting the flames, that his life is despaired of. Many telegraph poles were burned. In some instances they were saved by trackmen. At Carbondale the engine houses on the mountain division of the Delaware & Hudson Railway were in constant danger, and the shrill steam-whistle daily rallied men to their rescue.

The fires destroyed $2,000,000 worth of property near Scranton, including 3,300 cords of tan bark, three miles of the Pennsylvania Coal and Iron Company's track, several miles of gravity road track, and 250,000 logs belonging to Messrs. Stont & Gonlick.

The birds left the burning forests for the underbrush lining the Susquehanna River or flew southward. A flock of at least 1,000 birds formed over the Starucca Valley on Wednesday, described a circle, and passed away in a southwesterly direction. Very many rattlesnakes came out from beneath hot rocks and burning gorges to die. On Laurel Hill some were seen to jump into the air in their frantic efforts to escape. [illegible] side tion. Some came down the mountains near and hid beneath logs and rocks near creeks. Above Lanesboro scores of the reptiles, large and small, were seen to mingle upon a rock, jump upward, and run down the hill to the flames.

Rain is now falling, and the fires have been quenched.

A Marriage at Rome.

The *Osservatore Romano* gives a long and interesting account of the marriage of a young American lady, Miss Catharine Riggs, the daughter of Mr. George Riggs, the eminent banker at Washington, with Signor Ludovico de Geoffroy, so favorably remembered in this city as French Consul General, and who is now Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from France to the Court of China. The marriage was celebrated by his Eminence the Cardinal Barili, in his private chapel, in the presence of all that was most distinguished from every country at Rome, the subscribing witnesses being the Count Bernardo d'Harcourt, the Ambassador of France at "la Santa Sede," and Monsignore Antonia Cataldi, one of the chief ministers of his Holiness, the Pope. Previous to the wedding "Gl'illustrie sposi" paid a visit of homage to the tomb of the Chief of the Apostles, and had the honor of being admitted to a special private audience with his Holiness, the Pope, who imparted to him the Apostolic benediction. Immediately after the ceremony, Monsieur and Madame de Geoffroy proceeded to Monsieur de Geoffroy's diplomatic destination, by the way of Brindisi.

—Rev. John E. Robie, editor of the *Christian Advocate*, one of the oldest Methodist ministers in Western New York, died suddenly, yesterday morning, at Cowlesville, of apoplexy.

MARRIED.

BURBANK—SMALE—May 22, at the Second Baptist Church, by Rev. T. W. Goodspeed, C. H. Burbank, M. D., and Miss Elsie V. Smale, both of Chicago. No cards.

ELLITHORPE—COREY—On Tuesday, May 21, at the residence of the bride's sister, by Rev. Robert Collyer, Mr. N. K. Ellithorpe and Miss Bessie Corey, both of Chicago. No cards.

DIED.

MESSER—At Choises, Mass., May 22, Daniel W. Messer, aged 40 years.

O'NEIL—Margaret O'Neil, beloved wife of James O'Neil.

Funeral at Holstein at 10 o'clock this morning. Friends of the family are invited without further notice.

RALPH—May 27, Lizzie M. Ralph, aged 3 years and 6 months, only daughter of W. J. Ralph and Matilda J. Sutherland.

Funeral will leave their residence, No. 221 Twenty-sixth-st., Wednesday, May 29, for Oakwood Cemetery, at 1 o'clock p. m. All friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

EVANSON—At her late residence, 206 North May-st., Mrs. John Evanson, aged 19 years and 10 months. The funeral will take place to-day at 11½ o'clock a. m. The remains will be taken to Rosehill by cars. Friends are invited.

SEVORT—May 26, Frederick Sevort, only son of Amos and Betty Sevort, aged 7 months and 20 days. Funeral to-day at 10 a. m., from residence No. 134 Sophia-st.

MILL—On the 24th inst., at Whitby, Ontario, Canada, of consumption, Geo. S. Mill, aged 27 years. Council Bluffs (Iowa) papers please copy.

COREY—Julia L., wife of Francis W. Corey, on Monday, 27th inst., aged 26 years. Funeral Wednesday at 2 p. m., from residence of her husband, 1275 Indiana av. Cleveland, O., and New York papers please copy.

MAZZINI.

SAFES.

J. M. TERWILLIGER,
MACNEALE & URBAN'S
GENERAL AGENT FOR
CINCINNATI
SAFE & LOCK WORKS
60 West Madison-st., Chicago.
These justly celebrated Fire and Burglar-Proof SAFES, VAULT DOORS, BANK LOCKS, &c., on hand and to order.
60 WEST MADISON-ST.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.
National Bank of Commerce,
TO ITS NEW OFFICE,
Corner Clark and Madison-sts.,
MONDAY, MAY 27,
At which time its Branch Office will be discontinued.
E. MAYNARD, Cashier.

BUSINESS CARDS.

C. S. RANKIN & CO.,
ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,
CINCINNATI, O.,
MANUFACTURE
Store Fronts, Doors and Shutters, Jail Work, Glass Pavements, Grates, Mantels, Railing, &c.

EDWIN HUNT & SONS,
Builders' Hardware,
146 Michigan-av., near Monroe-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Halsted-st., near Madison.
AIMEE,
THE QUEEN OF OPERA BOUFFE,
FOR SIX NIGHTS and TWO MATINEES ONLY.
The management has the honor to announce a short season of FRENCH OPERA BOUFFE, in which
MLLE. AIMEE
will make her re-entree in Chicago, (previous to her departure for California and Europe), with her justly celebrated company of distinguished artists, together with Grand Chorus and Orchestra.
OPENING NIGHT, MONDAY, JUNE 3.
LES BRIGANDS.
Mlle. AIMEE as.......Fiorella
NOE as.... Falsacappa | Mlle DUBOIS as Fragoletto
Mlles Vandame, Vandeict, Messrs. Duchesne, Edgard, Julien, Chol, Daron, &c., in the principal roles.
F. W. ZAULIG.......Musical Director.
Tuesday, June 4—LA GRAND DUCHESSE.
Wednesday Matinee, at 2 p. m.—LES BRIGANDS.
Wednesday Evening, June 5—LA PERICHOLE.
Thursday Evening, June 6—BARBE BLEUE.
Friday Evening, June 7—Benefit of AIMEE—LA BELLE HELENE.
Saturday Matinee—LA GRAND DUCHESSE.
Saturday Evening, June 8—(first time here)—ORPHEE AUX ENFERS.
Evening Prices—Orchestra and Orchestra Circle (reserved), $2; Balcony Circle (reserved), $1.50; general admission, $1; Family Circle, 50 cents; Private Boxes, $8 and $8. At the Matinees—Reserved seats, $1; general admission, 50 cents.
Sale of reserved seats will commence Thursday, May 30, 9 a. m., at box office of Academy of Music only.

GLOBE THEATRE.
Col. J. H. WOOD.......Proprietor
For four nights only,
PROGRESS,
And UNWARRANTABLE INTRUSION.
In which Mr. BELVIL RYAN and Mr. G. GIDDINS will appear. Due notice will be given of the reappearance of Miss Annie Goodall, in Mephisto's Mission, which had to be withdrawn in consequence of the serious accident to her on Saturday evening.
Saturday, June 1, ROCK AHEAD.
Matinee, Wednesday and Saturday.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE.
Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.
First week of the renowned character artists, Johnson and Powers, who will appear in their specialties of Let Me Be and Ethopian Eccentricities. First of Psychology, Peter Piper Pepper Podge, and the Miller's Daughter. An entirely new programme every evening and Saturday matinee, Monday, June 3, the great representative of the Old Plantation Darkey, Charles Howard.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Re-engagement of Chicago's favorite Comedian,
THE MURPHY
Owing to the great disappointment of many of our patrons who have been unable to gain available seats on account of the immense rush,
HELP
will be continued Monday and Tuesday Evenings, WEDNESDAY MATINEE, and balance of the week entire change of bill.

MICHIGAN-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH.
At the urgent request of the principal residents of the South Side, there will be a repetition of the grand Orchestral and Choral performance of Handel's Oratorio,
"THE MESSIAH."
On TUESDAY evening, June 4, with the same brilliant attractions, consisting of 5 eminent solo vocalists, Vaas' full orchestra of 30 performers, with grand organ and chorus of 150 voices.
Further particulars to-morrow.

NIXON'S CIRCUS,
Clinton-st., near Washington.
ROYAL JEDDO JAPANESE TROUPE,
IN ENTIRELY NEW ACTS.
With original Arenic Pastimes, by the
ONLY CIRCUS COMBINATION.
Every Afternoon and Evening.
Next Stars,
LEOPOLD and GERALDINE,
with the great LULUS SENSATION,
just from England, and the
RENOWNED BUISLEY BROTHERS,
recently arrived from France.

WORLD'S PEACE JUBILEE
and
International Musical Festival,
AT BOSTON.
PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.
The Executive Committee of the World's Peace Jubilee and International Musical Festival respectfully announce that the great undertaking to which the music-loving people of the country have been looking forward for many months, with such deep interest, will commence in Boston
On the Seventeenth Day of June,
and close on the
Fourth of July Next.
It is hardly necessary to state that the preparations for this great event have required the constant application for many months of the thousands who are to participate in it, and have involved an enormous expenditure; but the committee feel confident that the time, labor, and expense involved to the successful development of so noble an enterprise, must result in not only affording the highest gratification of all who may hear the glorious music to be rendered upon a scale of grandeur never before attempted, and witness the magnificent spectacle which such an assemblage must present, but that it will also confer a lasting benefit upon art, the country, and the age.
While the programme of the first week of the Festival will embrace all the great features to be presented—including the CHORUS OF
TWENTY THOUSAND VOICES,
The Orchestra of TWO THOUSAND PERFORMERS, the most powerful organ ever built, together with many of the most eminent American and European bands and artists (among whom may be mentioned The Great Maestro, JOHANN STRAUSS AND HIS FAMOUS AUSTRIAN BAND of fifty-six performers), the concerts to be given from first to last will surpass any series of musical entertainments ever presented to the American public.
SEASON TICKETS, transferable, admitting to all the Concerts from June 17 to July 4, inclusive, FIFTY DOLLARS EACH, including reserved seats, now ready; and Tickets for single admission to each entertainment, during the first week, FIVE DOLLARS, with reserved seats, will be ready for sale on and after June 1, and may be had upon application, personally or by letter, to A. P. PECK, Music Hall, Boston.
Per order of the Executive Committee.
HENRY G. PARKER, Secretary.

FOR THE RACES.
Lumberman's Line of 8 buses will leave North Clark-st, corner of Kinzie, over the bridge to Lake-st. over Lake-st bridge to Desplaines-st, thence to Halsted-st, thence to Dexter Park.

For the Races at Dexter Park.
Canal-st line of busses will leave the Washington-st tunnel (on Canal) for Dexter Park, by the way of Wabash av and Sixteenth st, every 15 minutes during the day, returning in a similar manner.
The Z. I. P. Omnibus Line will leave Washington st tunnel every 15 minutes during the day for the great races at Dexter Park; fare 25 cents.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY,
Office No. 27 William-st.
Subscribed Capital, $5,000,000 in Gold.
Directors:
SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, President.
LOUIS A. VON HOFFMANN, Treasurer.
F. L. BARREDA, W. H. BURNS, DAVID DOWS, JAMES J. GOODWIN, BENJ. H. HUTTON, JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT, W. WATTS SHERMAN, CHARLES TRACY, } New York.
MILTON S. LATHAM, San Francisco.
E. A. ARCHDEACON, LOUIS FREMY, } Paris.
Count A. DE GERMINY, Rouen.
Baron C. MALLET, AUG. M. SCHNAPPER, Baron S. DE HABER, } Paris.
ALEXANDER DE LASKI, Brighton, England.
ALTGRAF ZU SAHN REIFFERSHEIDT, Chevalier H. VON HOFFEN, } Vienna.
The Company is prepared to receive applications for loans in gold for a period of years on real estate in Chicago.
Applications for loans may be made at Union National Bank until 1st June.
A Committee of the Directors of this Company will visit Chicago about the 25th inst.

Loans Negotiated
On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr.
70 South Canal-st.

MAZZINI.

LOTTERY.

Royal Saxon Government Lottery at Leipsic,
Germany. 95,000 tickets; 47,500 prizes drawn in five drawings. One prize of 150,000, one of 100,000, one of 80,000, and one of 50,000 Prussian thalers, and others (100 thalers equal to $70 gold). First drawing, June 10, 1872. Tickets for the first drawing: Wholes, $18; halves, $8.50; quarters, $4.50; eighths, $2.25. Tickets for all five drawings: Wholes, $80; halves, $30; quarters, $16.50; eighths, $8.25. Prizes cashed and information given. P. O. Box, 6080. THEODOR ZSCHOCH, 116 Nassau-st., New York.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]
Royal Havana Lottery
Following numbers drew capital prizes, official drawing 22d inst.:
18,056, 8,175, 5,299, 13,753, 23,808
Great reduction in Prices: $28 for whole Tickets; fractions in proportion. Tickets can be divided, viz.: 1-2, 1-4, 1-5, 1-10, 1-20. Prizes cashed. Information furnished. Orders promptly filled. The highest rates paid for all kinds of gold and silver, Government securities, &c., &c.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall-st., N. Y.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TO BOOK AGENTS AND CANVASSERS.
The Life of Horace Greeley
TO THE PRESENT TIME.
BY JAMES PARTON.
This is one of the most interesting and instructive biographies ever published. It is the only Life of Horace Greeley that contains a full record of his early years, the facts of which Mr. Parton gathered visiting the town where Mr Greeley was born, and the several places where he lived before he went to New York. It contains more information about him than can be obtained elsewhere. It gives a full account of his career, from the poor farm in New Hampshire through his laborious life as farmer, printer, editor, Congressman, to his nomination for the Presidency. Handsomely illustrated with several portraits, pictures of his birth-place, Chappaqua farm, editorial "den," etc. The book is exceedingly fascinating, and must have an immense sale.
For territory and terms address
JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO., Boston.

AUCTION SALES.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.
ESTABLISHED JANUARY, 1856.
Burned out Oct. 9, 1871. Resumed business Nov. 1, in a temporary building. Now occupy building
Nos. 55 and 57 South Canal-st.,
Known as the
RED FRONT AUCTION HOUSE,
Holding regular sales of
DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, HOUSEHOLD GOODS, ETC., every week.

SPECIAL SALE.
Boots and Shoes---Fresh & Desirable Goods.
On TUESDAY morning, May 28, at 9½ o'clock, at our salesrooms (second floor) 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

GREAT AUCTION SALE.
Gold and Silver Watches, Diamonds, Etc.
On TUESDAY morning, May 28, at 10 o'clock, at our sales-rooms, 55 and 57 South Canal st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Great Auction Sale.
New Buggies, Carryalls, Democrat and Concord wagons, Phaetons, &c., on Wednesday morning, May 29, at 10 o'clock, at our Sales Rooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Auction Sale Horses, Farm Wagon, Spring Wagon, and Buggies.
On WEDNESDAY, May 29, at 11 o'clock, at rear of our salesrooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st. Three work horses, farm wagon, spring wagon, and double harness; one entire rig, chestnut horse, buggy and harness; one ditto bay mare, buggy and harness.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Desirable Line of Dry Goods,
Linens, Dress Goods, Men's and Boys' Clothing, Notions, &c., on Thursday morning, May 30, at 9½ o'clock, at our Sales Rooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

FINE STOCK
CUSTOM MADE CLOTHING
On THURSDAY morning, May 30, at our salesrooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-sts.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

A COLLECTION OF
CHOICE OIL PAINTINGS,
BY THE MOST POPULAR ARTISTS,
Will be sold by
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
On WEDNESDAY, June 5 at the Art store of WM. T. NOBLE & CO., No. 79 Van Buren-st., who have kindly tendered the use of their handsome premises for this sale.
The public will find in this collection some of the most choice works of art ever offered in this city. They embrace those of the most popular artists of the day. Particulars hereafter.

CREDIT SALE
Of the entire Commission Stock of Messrs Harnet & Co., to pay advances,
On Thursday Morning, June 7,
By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., at their sales-rooms 55 and 57 South Canal st. The stock will comprise: 5,000 Ready Made Suits for Ladies; 2,000 Ladies' Cloaks and Jackets; 500 Valentine Skirts, 2,500 Silk and other Skirts; 2,000 Lawn Hdks. 3,000 pcs Dress Goods; 500 pcs. White Lawn. 300 pcs Pique; 200 pcs Linens. 1,000 pr. Overalls; 1,200 pr. pants. 50 pcs Black Velvet, together with a large line of other goods.
Particulars hereafter.

By ELISON & FOSTER.
REGULAR WEDNESDAY'S SALE OF
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, AND BOOTS AND SHOES,
At the Lake Front Auction House, 148 Michigan-av., between Adams and Monroe sts., on WEDNESDAY MORNING, May 29, at 10 o'clock. Piece Goods, Flannels, Hosiery, Dress Goods, Linens, Towellings, Straw Goods, Notions, etc.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By ELISON & FOSTER.
IMPORTANT SALE OF HIGH CLASS
OIL PAINTINGS.
By American and foreign artists, elegantly framed in gold, to be
SOLD AT AUCTION,
commencing on THURSDAY, MAY 30, at 2:30 o'clock p. m., and 7:30 o'clock p. m., at store,
No. 138 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.,
near Wabash-av.
Paintings on exhibition, and catalogues ready Wednesday morning, May 29, and until time of sale.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

622 WABASH-AV.
BY ELISON & FOSTER.
Elegant Furniture
AT AUCTION, on THURSDAY MORNING, May 30, at 10 o'clock, at private residence, 622 Wabash-av. Elegant Rosewood Parlor Sets, beautiful Chamber Sets, Mirrors, Oil Paintings, Rosewood Book-Case, elegant China Dinner and Tea Sets, elegant Coin Silver and Plated Ware, Engravings, Body Brussels Carpets, Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, etc., etc.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers,
148 Michigan-av., between Monroe and Adams sts.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.
1 and 3 Randolph-st., cor. Michigan-av.
Tuesday, May 28, at 9:30 a. m., Auction Sale of
DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.
Corner Randolph-st. and Michigan-av.

50 CASES ASSORTED
UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS, to Close Out at Auction, Tuesday, May 28, at 9:30 a. m.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers,
Corner Randolph-st. and Michigan-av.

750 CASES
BOOTS, SHOES and SLIPPERS
Will be offered at Auction, by catalogue, on WEDNESDAY, May 29, at 9½ a. m. prompt. The display of
MEN AND WOMEN'S SUMMER WEAR
will be unusually large and attractive. The city and country trade are invited to look this sale over, as it is now ready for inspection.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
Corner Randolph and Michigan-av.

By C. C. THAYER & CO.,
Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers,
Office, 336 Wabash av.
The Old Lake House Property,
Fronting on Rush, Michigan, and Kinzie-sts.,
At Auction,
On MONDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 3, at 3 o'clock on the premises,
Will be sold, Lots 5 and 6, Block 6, of Kinzie's Addition to Chicago, being 122 feet on Rush st, by 100 feet each on Michigan and Kinzie-sts.
A fine property, and well adapted for stores, warehouse or manufactory. Title perfect. Abstract of title furnished.
Terms: One-third cash, purchaser to assume an incumbrance of $9,000, due in two years, at 8 per cent interest, and one of $2,500, due in one year, at 10 per cent interest, and balance in one, two, and three years, at 8 per cent interest.
C. C. THAYER & CO., Auctioneers.

Valuable Real Estate
AT AUCTION,
BY T. S. FITCH & CO.,
At their Real Estate Rooms, 157 Dearborn-st., Wednesday, May 29, at 2 o'clock p. m.
Two-story frame house No. 19 Cottage place, south of Thirty-first st., with lot 25x110 feet to alley and close to steam and horse cars.
Two lots, each 100x290 in the Blanchard tract.
Two lots each 100x200 feet in Westfall's First Subdivision, covered with nice shade trees, and location of unequalled beauty and easy access.
Four lots on Milwaukee av., near Fullerton-av., averaging about 50x175 feet each.
Cottage No. 37 Davis st.; good fence; lot 25x125 feet.
Five choice residence lots on Clybourn-av., Kroger and Centre-st; terms easy.

By HORACE REED & CO.
Regular Weekly Sale of
DRY GOODS,
WHITE GOODS,
STRAW GOODS,
KID GLOVES,
Hdkfs., Towels, Napkins, &c., &c.,
On WEDNESDAY, May 29, at 9½ o'clock.
HORACE REED & CO., Auctioneers,
44 State-st.

SPECIAL SALE
Of Dry Goods, Straw Goods, Ribbons, Lace Collars, all fresh and desirable, on Friday, May 31, at 9:30 o'clock.
HORACE REED & CO., Auctioneers, 44 State-st.

MAZZINI.

FOR SALE.
FOR SALE, AT A BARGAIN,
A HOTEL,
SPLENDIDLY LOCATED AND FINISHED TO SUIT FIRST-CLASS CUSTOMERS.
THE HOUSE IS NOW DOING A GOOD BUSINESS.
For particulars apply to
CLARKE, LAYTON & CO.,
[illegible] State-st.

FOR SALE.
Store and lot in a large and flourishing town in Iowa, doing a large trade in Dry Goods, &c. Will sell the stock of goods, if wanted. Any one thinking of going into business cannot find a better point in the West. For terms, &c., address G. L. SNYDER, Belleplaine, Iowa, or G. A. LEWIS & CO., 1 and 3 Wabash-av., Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOW LEGS,
CLUB FEET,
Weak Ankles, Spinal Curvature,
And all Physical Deformities.
Dr. S. N. MARSH'S apparatus for Deformities are made by us, and are carefully and scientifically adjusted to the requirements of the case. Also all kinds of Trusses, Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings, &c.
MARSH & BOWLES,
569 Wabash-av.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.
The undersigned invites proposals for one week for the sale of a Lot not less than 150 feet front, nor more than 250, and not more than four miles from the Court House, for the use of St. Luke's Hospital.
Address E. K. HUBBARD, Secretary,
236 South Water-st.

40 DROPS OF CONSTITUTION WATER
3 times a day cure
Inflammation of the Kidneys,
Stone in the Bladder,
Catarrh of the Bladder,
Diabetes, Gravel, Gleet,
Brick-dust Deposit,
Female Complaints, Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver,
It is not a spring water. For Sale by all Druggists.

A CARD.
All parties having old Grover & Baker Sewing Machines are invited to call and see the new improvements, and hear of something to their advantage. Office, 96 West Randolph-st.

Beautiful Oil Chromo
OF
The First Pipe,
Given to each customer of the GREAT ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC TEA COMPANY, 116 West Washington st., corner Desplaines. It is unnecessary to give a description of this little gem, as the woe-begone pale face of the boy tells the whole story. The best and freshest Teas and Coffees in the city for sale at importers' prices.

LOST ENERGY
DESPONDENCY, Grief, Anxiety of Mind, Defective Memory, Bashfulness, Weakness of Mind and Body, all troubles caused by Nervous Debility, speedily cured by the only known and sure remedy, used at the old WESTERN MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 137 SYCAMORE-ST., CINCINNATI, O. No pay required of responsible persons until cured. Send two stamps for free circular of advice.

OFFICE OF C., R. I. & P. R. R. Co., April 25th, 1872.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Chicago, on Wednesday, the 5th day of June next, at 11 o'clock a. m.
HUGH RIDDLE, Vice President.
F. H. TOWS, Secretary.

NOTICE.
I hereby forbid all persons to trust my son, William Dewald, anything, as I shall not pay his debts.
BERNARD DEWALD, 561 Sedgwick st.
Chicago, May 27, 1872.

PROPOSALS.

Army Supplies.
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, May 15, 1872.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office, and by the Post Quartermasters at the posts named below, until 11 o'clock a. m., June 15, 1872, for furnishing the following named supplies at the posts named:
FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.
2,900 cords of Hard Wood,
FORT RILEY, KANSAS.
1,300 cords of Hard Wood,
900 tons Hay.
FORT HAYS, KANSAS.
1,500 cords of Wood,
2,200 tons Hay.
FORT WALLACE, KANSAS.
500 cords of Hard Wood,
450 tons Hay.
FORT LARNED, KANSAS.
1,800 cords of Wood,
200 tons Hay.
FORT DODGE, KANSAS.
1,200 cords of Wood,
520 tons Hay.
FORT LYON, COL. TER.
[illegible] cords of Wood,
[illegible]
CAMP SUPPLY, IND. TER.
2,600 cords of Wood,
1,100 tons Hay.
The wood to be of the best quality growing in the vicinity of the posts respectively (except Fort Wallace, no wood being procurable in the vicinity of that post), and to be hard wood where so specified above, to be cut full four feet long, split to convenient size, and free from small limbs and brush. Bidders will state the kind, or kinds, of wood, and quantity of each kind they propose to furnish. A cord to be 128 cubic feet.
The hay to be good merchantable prairie hay; to be well and securely stacked by the contractor, and in such manner as to be impervious to heavy rains or snows. A clause will be inserted in each contract providing that any damage which may result to the hay from imperfect stacking, must be made good to the Government by the contractor. The hay must be cut before August 31. A ton to be 2,000 pounds.
Separate proposals are invited for furnishing the hay in bales, the bales to be well compressed and securely bound.
Hay for Fort Riley may be cut on the military reservation at that post.
The delivery of the wood to commence on or before August 1, and to be continued at the rate of at least one-fifth of the quantity contracted for, per month.
The delivery of the hay to commence on or before August 1st, and to be completed on or before October 31st, 1872.
Proposals will be received for any portion of the above supplies.
Bids must be made in triplicate and separately for each article and for each post.
Bids from persons who have hitherto failed to carry out contracts with the Government, or to enter into contracts where they had been awarded to them, will not be considered, and no bid will be entertained unless the party making the same is present at the opening of the bids, or represented by an agent or attorney, or is known at this office to be responsible.
Payment for one-tenth of the wood and one-fifth of the hay contracted for will be withheld until the contract is filled.
The usual conditions, which can be ascertained at this office, will be imposed upon bidders and contractors, and blank forms of proposals will be furnished upon application.
By authority of the Department Commander.
L. C. EASTON,
Deputy Quartermaster General, U. S. A.,
Chief Qr. Mr. Dept. of the Mo.

STATE BINDING.
Advertisement for Proposals for Binding the Laws, Journals, and Reports of the Twenty-Eighth General Assembly.
Notice is hereby given, that on Thursday, the 20th day of June, 1872, until 12 o'clock m. of said day, proposals will be received by this department for folding, stitching and binding the laws, journals, reports, bills, and other documents of every description of the next General Assembly of the State of Illinois, and other documents that may be required to be printed for the use of the State. Each proposal must be accompanied with a bond in the penal sum of fifteen thousand dollars, for the faithful performance of said work, and as provided by law. And said proposal must specify in detail the prices bid for each kind of work, viz:
For binding the laws, journals and reports, with leather backs and substantial pasteboard sides, and covering the sides with blue paper.
For folding, stitching and covering with paper covers with the title page printed thereon, and trimming the edges of reports and other documents.
For folding, stitching and trimming the edges of reports and other documents.
For folding, stitching and trimming the edges of bills.
All of said work to be done in accordance with law.
Said proposals to be opened at 3 o'clock p. m. on the said 20th day of June, 1872, and then duly considered.
EDWARD RUMMEL, Secretary of State.

NOTICE!
SEALED PROPOSALS received at my office, No. 143 West Washington-st., until 10 o'clock a. m., Saturday, June 1, A. D. 1872, for building an Elevator, and supplying and adjusting the Heating Apparatus in the Chicago Cotton Mill at Brighton, Cook County. Plans for the same at the above office.
JOHN McCAFFERY, Treasurer.

MAZZINI.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

White Star Line
NEW YORK, CORK, AND LIVERPOOL.—New and full-powered steamships; the six largest in the world.
OCEANIC, CELTIC, REPUBLIC, ATLANTIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC,
4,000 tons burden—3,000 h. p. each. Sailing from New York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor the day following. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivalled, combining safety, speed, and comfort. Saloons, state rooms, smoking-room, and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, etc. Excursion tickets granted at the lowest rates. Drafts from £1 upward. For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York.
J. H. SPARKS, General Agent.
Or to the White Star Line Office, 374 Wabash-av., Chicago. A. LAGERGREN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
The General Transatlantic Company's Mail Steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest.
VILLE DE PARIS, PEREIRE,
WASHINGTON, EUROPE,
ST. LAURENT, VILLE DU HAVRE.
Appointed to sail on every alternate Saturday.
Price of passage in gold (including wine), First Cabin, $125; Second Cabin, $75.
Excursion Tickets at a reduction of 10 per cent.
The Steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers. American travellers either going to, or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking this favorite route, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway, N. Y., or, to H. HARGIS, Agent, 52 West Madison-st., Chicago.

Temperleys' Line of Steamships,
Sailing weekly between London, Quebec, and Montreal, carrying goods and passengers at low through rates for Chicago, will be found the cheapest and most expeditious route. For freight apply to TEMPERLEYS, CARTER & DARKE, 21 Billiter-st., London, DAVID SHAW, Montreal, and for passage to W. A. STRONG, 18 West Madison-st., Chicago.

SCALES.
FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES.
OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,
[illegible] WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

FORSYTH'S
U. S. Standard Scales
FORSYTH'S SCALE WAREHOUSE,
[illegible]